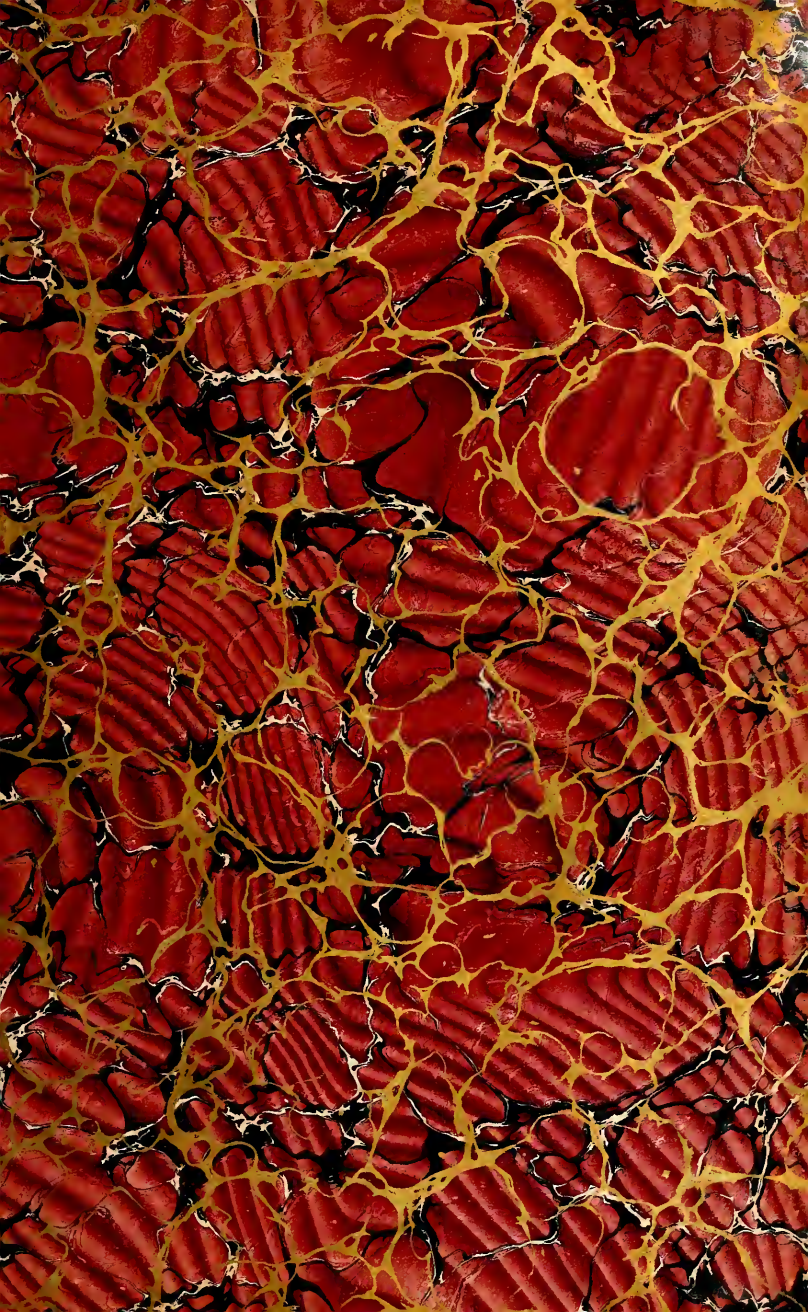


UNIVERSITY
OF PITTSBURGH



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STATE PRISONS,
Hospitals, Soldiers' Homes and
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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

EMBRACING THEIR

History, Finances and the Laws by which they
are Governed.

COMPILED UNDER AUTHORITY OF AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED JULY 2,
1895, BY DIRECTION OF

AMOS H. MYLIN,

AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

VOLUME I.

CLARENCE M. BUSCH,
STATE PRINTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1897.



COMPLIMENTARY
J. G. E. C.
CHIEF CLERK
House of Representatives

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ARRANGEMENT.

PART I.

Historical and Descriptive.

Embracing brief sketches of each institution. (Illustrated).

PART II.

Financial and Statistical.

Exhibiting all the specific State appropriations to each institution.

PART III.

Legal.

Embracing all the Acts of Assembly relating to each institution.

SUPPLEMENT.

Showing the amounts appropriated by general acts of Assembly for the care and treatment of the indigent insane, such amounts to be apportioned among the respective hospitals between the years 1883 and 1896.



AN ACT

To ascertain the cost of, and to compile the laws governing the benevolent, charitable and reformatory institutions under the control of the State of Pennsylvania, and making an appropriation therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be prepared, under the direction of the Auditor General, a statement showing the amount of money which has been contributed by the State to each benevolent, charitable and reformatory institution under its control, since the origin of such institution, together with the full text of the laws now in force under which such institutions were created and by which they are governed, to be supplemented by a brief history of each institution, the design being to show, in a comprehensive form, the cost of the charities controlled by the State and the legal enactments by which they are governed. The information thus obtained shall be printed in book form and bound in cloth. One thousand copies thereof shall be for the use of the Governor, two thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate and three thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

Section 2. For editing, compiling, proof reading, copying, indexing and the expenses of obtaining the financial and historical data, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, upon the warrant of the Auditor General, drawn upon the State Treasurer and audited by the Auditor General in the usual way.

Approved—The 2d day of July, A. D. 1895.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

The act of Assembly, under which this volume is published, provides simply that a brief history of the institutions under State control should be prepared. In carrying out this requirement, it has been found impossible to give more than a few of the most salient points in connection with the institutions, as it is evidently not the design of the Legislature to enter into lengthy historical narratives. Strict justice would require that, in addition to a full record of the penitentiaries, hospitals, homes, and schools, proper mention should be made of the many philanthropic gentlemen who have devoted their time and talents to their formation and management, but it is manifestly impossible to accomplish this object in a volume of the present limited character.

In obtaining facts in reference to the different institutions much assistance has been afforded by Edward S. Wright, Warden of the Western Penitentiary; Michael J. Cassidy, Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary; Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Dixmont Insane Hospital; Hon. Louis W. Hall, President, and H. L. Orth, M. D., Superintendent of the Harrisburg Lunatic Hospital; George W. Atherton, LL.D., President of the Pennsylvania State College; Hon. Thomas J. Stewart, of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools; Hugh B. Meredith, M. D., Superintendent of the Danville Insane Hospital; Dr. John Curwen, Superintendent of the Warren Insane Hospital; Rev. James Allison, Vice-President, and J. A. Quay, Superintendent of the Morganza Reform School; Hon. Charles H. Stinson, President of the Norristown Insane Asylum; Hon. T. B. Patton, Superintendent of the Huntingdon Reformatory; J. C. Biddle, M. D., Superintendent of the Ashland Hospital; Hon. Isaac B. Brown, of the Erie Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; Harry M. Keller, M. D., Superintendent of the Hazleton State Hospital; Hon. Charles Tubbs, Vice-President of the Blossburg Cottage Hospital; Col. J. M. Reid, President, and T. H. White, M. D., Secretary of the Connellsville Cottage Hospital; Hon. J. T. Blair, President of the Mercer Cottage Hospital; Miss Mary S. Garrett, Secretary of the Home for Training Deaf Children; and W. Brown Ewing, M. D., Superintendent of the Wernersville Chronic Insane Asylum.

Valuable assistance was also rendered in the compilation by Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, Rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Bustleton, Philadelphia.

COMPILED BY
ALEXANDER K. PEDRICK,
Secretary of Pennsylvania Commission on Convict Labor,
Under the Direction of
AMOS H. MYLIN,
Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

STATE INSTITUTIONS WITH THE DATE OF THEIR INCORPORATION.

Western Penitentiary, Allegheny,	March	3, 1818.
Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia,	March	20, 1821.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont,	March	18, 1848.
Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg,	April	11, 1848.
Pennsylvania State College,	Feb.	22, 1855.
Soldiers' Orphan Schools (original enactment),	May	6, 1864.
Hospital for the Insane, Danville,	April	13, 1868.
Hospital for the Insane, Warren,	August	14, 1873.
Pennsylvania Reform School, Morgauza (State control),	May	5, 1876.
Hospital for the Insane, Norristown,	May	5, 1876.
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon,	June	12, 1878.
Hospital for Injured Persons, Ashland,	June	11, 1879.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie (State control),	June	3, 1885.
Hospital for Injured Persons, Hazleton,	June	14, 1887.
Hospitals for Injured Persons—		
Blossburg,	June	14, 1887.
Connellsville,	June	14, 1887.
Mercer,	June	14, 1887.
Philipsburg,	June	14, 1887.
Home for Training Deaf Children, Philadelphia,	June	20, 1891.
Asylum for Chronic Insane, Wernersville,	June	22, 1891.
Western Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded,	June	3, 1893.



PART I.

Historical and Descriptive.

EMBRACING BRIEF SKETCHES

OF

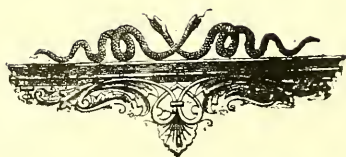
EACH INSTITUTION.





State Penitentiary for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE WESTERN
DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.



STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Western Penitentiary is intended to accommodate the district composed of the following counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Bedford, Blair, Crawford, Clarion, Cambria, Clearfield, Cameron, Centre, Clinton, Erie, Elk, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Mercer, Mifflin, McKean, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Westmoreland, Washington and Warren.

By act of March 3, 1818, it was provided that a penitentiary on the principle of "solitary confinement" be erected on the public land adjoining the town of Allegheny. After some difficulty the title was securely acquired, and the buildings progressed steadily toward completion. By authority of law, approved April 10, 1826, a Board of Inspectors was appointed, to whose care the buildings were transferred as rapidly as finished. The first prisoner was received in July, 1826, since then 11,431 criminals and 119 prisoners of war have been confined within its walls. The system of "solitary confinement" not proving satisfactory, an act was passed April 23, 1829, directing imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor, in the cells or workyards of said prison. This change required the tearing down of the first cells and the construction of larger ones suitable for workshops; in 1836 these were completed, and the system thus inaugurated has been rigidly adhered to for over thirty years, the principal industries being hand-loom weaving, and shoemaking, which products were then popular, and for the greater part of the time the prison was self-supporting. In its annual report for 1859, after reciting that the competition of large factories using steam power and improved machinery had swept away the profits of former years, it is added: "The gain of employment has not been to the institution in money, but to the convict, as a relief to fill up the measure of his time."

After the close of the late civil war, the number of prisoners increased so rapidly as to practically annul the method of labor; and furthermore, it had become evident, that if it was to be continued, it would be at a heavy cost to the taxpayer, as it had been rendered impossible to compete with the powerful and progressive forces of machinery, and the former remunerative trades were no longer of practical value as a means of support to the prisoner, when he had regained his liberty.

In addition to this, doubts had been growing in reflective and observant minds interested in prison matters, as to the system of "solitary labor" being either profitable to the State, or humane to the prisoner. Therefore, the Board, in their report for 1866, asked "whether in the onward progress of events and in the constant and interesting changes that are always being developed in the world, might not a more excellent plan be adopted or worked out for these unfortunate people, than the one we have adopted." In 1869, two laws were passed having a most important and beneficial bearing on the cause of prison discipline and reform. One of these authorizing the inspectors at their discretion, to congregate the convicts for the purpose of labor, learning and religious services; the other was known as the "commutation law," or the reduction of sentence by good behavior.

In 1877-8 the number of prisoners increased beyond previous experience, and many cells intended for one prisoner, had two, three, and some, four occupants. To secure full and complete relief as soon as possible, it was decided after careful consideration of the matter by the Board, to recommend the building of a new prison on a larger scale, and one that should be better adapted to the spirit of the age. The Legislature, by act approved June 12, 1878, directed the acquirement of the old House of Refuge property, then vacant, to be used as a temporary prison, with a view to the removal of the old buildings, and the erection of new and suitable buildings on the new site. From appropriations for this purpose, and a judicious use of material from the old structure, cell buildings of fine proportions, well arranged and admirably located for light, ventilation and sewerage, a large shop building, and a number of other small structures were completed.

Immediately upon the removal a full force of outside laborers was put to work, and although some trouble was experienced in obtaining a clear title to the property, the difficulty was at length overcome, and on the 27th of November, 1878, one hundred and fifty of the convicts were placed in the new institution. The removal of these prisoners to their new home came at an opportune moment because an increased amount of sickness had prevailed, owing to the overcrowding of the old penitentiary.

The Chaplain of the institution, Rev. J. L. Milligan, was deputized by Governor Hartranft to represent the State of Pennsylvania at a meeting of the International Prison Congress, held in the city of Stockholm, in August of 1878. At this Congress the question of penal legislation, penitentiary establishments, and the reformatories for children were discussed, and many conclusions were reached which were afterwards utilized in the management of the Western Penitentiary. The construction of the new institution was interfered

with to some extent by litigation, an effort being made to prevent the closing of certain streets transversing the property, but the difficulty was finally adjusted.

The report of the inspectors for 1879 refers to the system of employment in use in the penitentiary and speaks of the benefits of keeping the prisoner too busy at work during the day to inoculate his neighbor with evil thoughts or propositions. The practice thus carried out in the penitentiary resulted in 1879 in a profit of \$60,000 to the institution, although the managers repudiated any idea of making the profits a prime factor in their management. Their report concluded with the statement that the effect of prison contracts upon the outside legitimate industries of the State was not now appreciable.

The punishments which were prescribed were entirely devoid of cruelty; neither the shower bath, the yoke, the sweat box, the lash, or totally dark cells being resorted to, but the prisoner when absolutely necessary, was removed to an isolated cell and kept on low diet. In the construction of the new buildings, the erection of the workshops and enclosures, the labor of the convicts was utilized as far as possible. Messrs. W. E. Schmertz & Co., employed nearly three hundred of the prisoners at shoemaking, and invested in stock and machinery for the purpose over \$200,000. Contracts of this kind, however, were brought to a close in 1883 in consequence of a law which was passed prohibiting "contract" convict labor. This threw upon the institution the burden of purchasing its own machinery. To meet the requirements of the new law, the inspectors were compelled anew to face the question of employment for the prisoners, and finally selected the making of cocoa mats and matting, mainly for the reason that this employment would not compete with manufacturers in our own State, and very little with those of other states of the Union. An additional reason was that the work was done almost entirely by hand, very little machinery being required. Some of the prisoners were taught to make shoes and tinware. Upon the termination of the contract for making shoes, a number of the prisoners had to be locked in their cells until another form of employment could be found.

As an incident of the year 1889, no less than three hundred and eighty-five of the prisoners were attacked almost simultaneously with the influenza epidemic, yet with no directly fatal results, although many cases were of a violent type.

In 1891 the manufacture of hosiery was begun and automatic knitting machines were used, the hosiery being sold to the jobbing trade. The machine shop of the prison supplied all the iron work of the new institution including the iron trusses of the roof, and iron windows and doors. The boilers heat and cook by steam, and furnish power

for the workshops. The Corliss patent submerged tubular boilers are used, and the combined boiler force amounts to about 1,200 horse power.

The females under the care of two matrons occupy a brick building, the dwelling of Mr. Algeo, a previous owner of a large tract of the ground of the institution. It has been moved from its original location and a building for cells has been added in the rear. A private yard with a green sward adjoins the building reaching to the wall where in pleasant weather, the inmates frequently exercise in evenings. The females eat together in a dining room and their cells contain a cupboard, table, chair and bed. Their employment is sewing upon clothing used by all the inmates.

In the male department, each cell contains a table, chair and iron bedstead; food is taken into each cell, and tobacco is allowed in weekly rations, either for chewing or smoking. The little apartments are cosy and comfortable and sometimes pictures enliven them.

Instruments of music are allowed and playing is permitted from six to seven o'clock in the evening. City water from Allegheny City reservoir supplies the entire establishment. The doors of the cells are double-locked by Yale jamb locks and a draw bar. The floors are of stone both in the halls and in the cells. The cells are numbered and each prisoner is known by his number. A greenhouse brightens the place bringing summer into winter, and blooming plants in great varieties are seen in the institution. A hospital for the sick is on the grounds, and the cleanliness of the whole institution is noticeable.

The first two stories of cells are eight feet, six inches in height, the third and fourth stories are nine feet, six inches, and the fifth floor cells are ten feet, six inches. The height of the clear space between the top cells and the ceiling is ten feet, six inches. The object of increasing the grade of the height of the cells in the upper tiers is to aid ventilation. The buildings were erected without corners to doors and windows to cells, and are surrounded with outer windows, divided into ten sections, giving ventilation, while a vent corridor contains all the pipes. The round end gives free passage of air and prevents concealment of prisoners, so that scientists think the system best. The air from the river is deemed purer than that from the land, and the direction of the wind is utilized for life-giving oxygen. The cold air is brought from the towers, one hundred and twenty-five feet high in the air, thus recalling the fact that in disintombing Herculaneum and Pompeii, a cat disappeared and was found to have gone through a ventilating duct similar to this one, showing that the ancients knew more than the moderns as to ventilation. Nature is thought to be the best ventilator for eight months of the year, and



for the workshops. The Corliss patent submerged tubular boilers are used, and the combined boiler force amounts to about 1,200 horse power.

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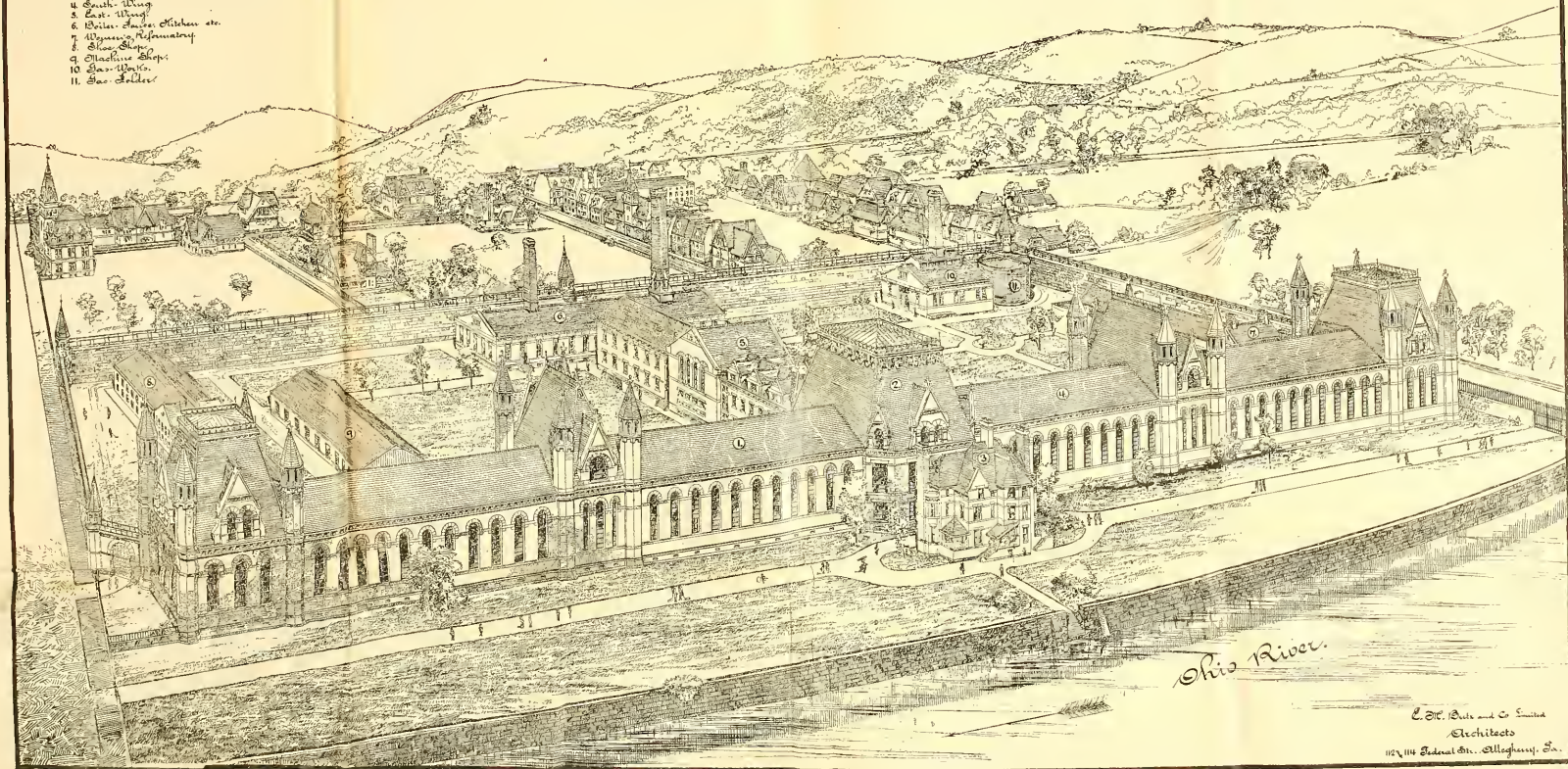
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Explanation

1. South Wing
2. Central or Administration Building
3. Workshop Buildings and Office Buildings
4. South Wing
5. East Wing
6. Boiler House, Kitchen etc.
7. Machine Shop
8. Steam Engine
9. Machine Shop
10. Gas Works
11. Saw Mill

Bird's Eye View
The State Penitentiary for the Western Dist. of Penna. 7th Ward, Allegheny, Pa.



Ohio River.

L. D. Rice and Co. Engrs.
Architects
107 1/2 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

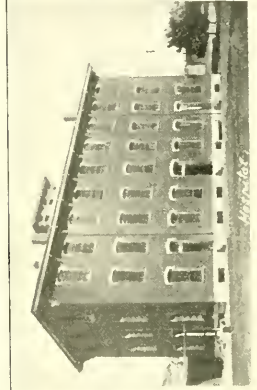




Cells—Western Penitentiary.



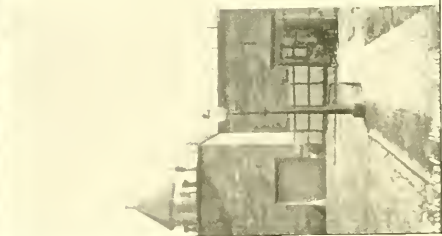
South End View



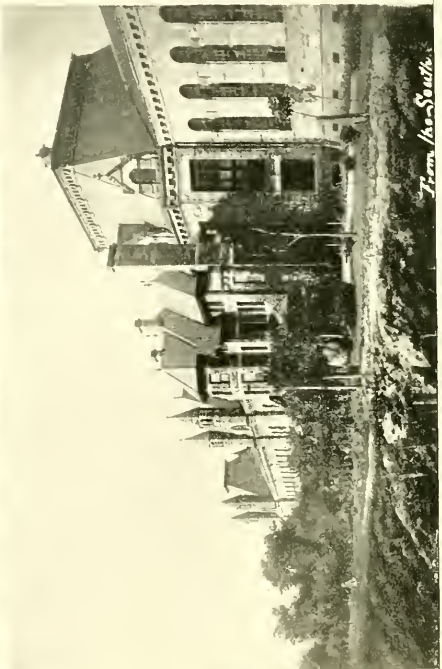
West End View



North End View
View of the
Convict House



East End View

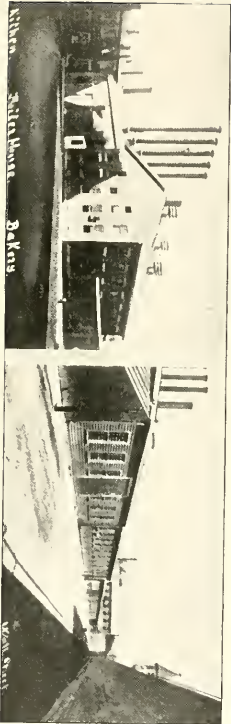


From the South

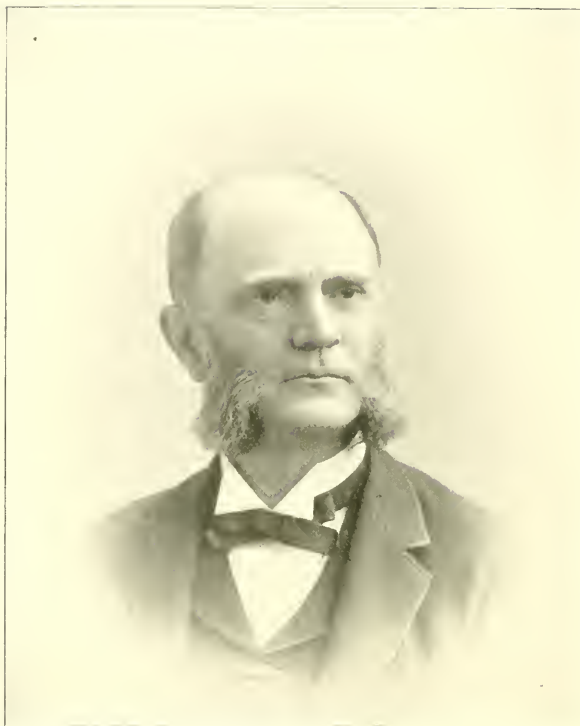


Cell House

Western Penitentiary Views.



Western Penitentiary Views.



George A. Kelly, President Western Penitentiary.

George A. Kelly, President of the Western Penitentiary, was born in Pittsburgh in 1832. He has been in the drug business since early manhood and for the last thirty years in the wholesale drug business in Pittsburgh. He is president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and has been closely identified with public matters and educational institutions. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce for some years and is still connected with it as a member of the board of directors, and is also president of the provisional committee for the project of building the Lake Erie and Ohio river ship canal.

He was appointed by the Supreme Court as an inspector of the Western Penitentiary in 1873, and has continued since in that position. During his service the change from the solitary to the congregate system has been consummated and he has made a study of the comparative methods and merits of these radically different systems. He has had the satisfaction of witnessing the construction of the new prison from foundation to finish, and regards "Riverside" as one of the finest prisons in the world, constructed upon humane principles and in every way a model for health, convenience and safety.



Edward S. Wright, Warden Western Penitentiary.

Edward S. Wright, warden of the Western Penitentiary, was born December 5, 1829, in England, came to Pittsburgh at an early age and has since made his home there; in an active business career of more than fifty years he has been identified with many matters connected with the history and prosperity of the city. He commenced his business life as a boy in a wholesale grocer's warehouse, then for several years was employed in a subordinate clerical capacity in several newspaper offices, and then for four years was chief clerk in the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. In 1855 he was elected water assessor of the city, and at the outbreak of the late war was filling that position. He became interested in the organization of the Sixty-second regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the command of one of its companies served in the field until the close of the Peninsular campaign. Owing to the severe illness from malarial fever, he was then sent to hospital in Washington city. Upon recovery he was assigned to detached duty and succeeded Col. Charles T. Campbell, as provost marshal for Pittsburgh and the territory west of the mountains. Later on, upon the formation of the department of the Monongahela, he was appointed as the provost marshal of that department; subsequently, it was merged into the department of the Susquehanna. The duties were somewhat changed, and he was, in addition, placed in command of the post at Pittsburgh. In July, 1864, he was mustered out of service with the command from which he had been detailed, and at once embarked in active business, continuing therein until February, 1869, when he was elected to his present position as warden of the Western Penitentiary. From that time his personal history is that of the prison with which he has been so long connected.

during the remaining four months the fan system assists the work. The fifth tier of cells is no warmer than the first on the ground floor, which can hardly be said of any other institution in this country. The proper temperature of the buildings is sixty-five degrees. The light in all the buildings is remarkably good, the light walls adding to their cheerfulness.

In the seventy years that have passed since this penitentiary was first opened to receive prisoners, many changes have been made both in the treatment and status of criminals.

Without caring to do more than shall suffice to recall olden time treatment with its tinge of barbarism that the continued efforts of humanitarians from the days of Howard in 1776 have striven to change, until now it may be well to reflect on the results of recent beneficent legislation. From the entrance of a convicted criminal upon penal servitude until he is discharged, he is now encouraged by the State to enter upon the work of reformation, which has ever been held to be a primary object to be achieved, while paying the penalty of imprisonment for violation of law. In this prison, features of classification help to build up self respect and a notable reduction in sentence is given as a reward for good behavior. The State gives to each prisoner a gratuity upon discharge of five dollars when his residence is less than fifty miles, and ten dollars when it is over fifty miles from the prison. Many educational, moral and reformatory results are now realized from the school, the library, and by the steady, earnest and devoted work of the chaplain.

Looking backward over the experience of the past quarter of a century, it is remembered that many former prisoners have become useful and honorable men, resuming and regaining lost citizenship, for it is peculiar to this State that a proper endurance of imprisonment shall have the effect of a pardon. In the work of control and management of the Western Penitentiary many leading citizens and eminent gentlemen have at different eras contributed their time and talents. To name all would be simply impracticable. Several of these gentlemen who gave their time and valued services to the prison for many years as members of its Board of Inspectors, were Colonel James Anderson, General J. K. Moorhead, Judge Wilson McCandless, Theodore H. Nevin, Ormsby Phillips and James Marshall. Messrs. George A. Kelly and James R. Reed, now on the Board, have been likewise connected with the prison for many years.

The wardens have been seven in number. James Hannen served from 1826 to 1829; John Patterson thence to 1836; Armistead Beckham from 1836 to 1858; John Birmingham thence to 1864; Wm. R. Campbell from 1864 to 1868; George A. Shellenburger in 1869, and Edward S. Wright since that date.

The prison is considered by those familiar with its merits as an admirable type of modern prison architecture, and in its details of treatment, labor and reformatory results certainly stands very high among the correctional institutions of the country.

The following is a list of the officers for the year 1896:

Board of Inspectors.

George A. Kelly, President.

Charles F. Nevin, Secretary.

James R. Reed, Treasurer.

David B. Oliver.

James S. McKean.

Principal Officers.

Edward S. Wright, Warden.

Rev. J. L. Milligan, Chaplain.

D. N. Rankin, M. D., Physician.

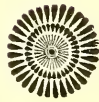
John M. Ray, Clerk.

D. C. Boyce, M. D., Resident Physician.

Benjamin Greaves, Deputy Warden.

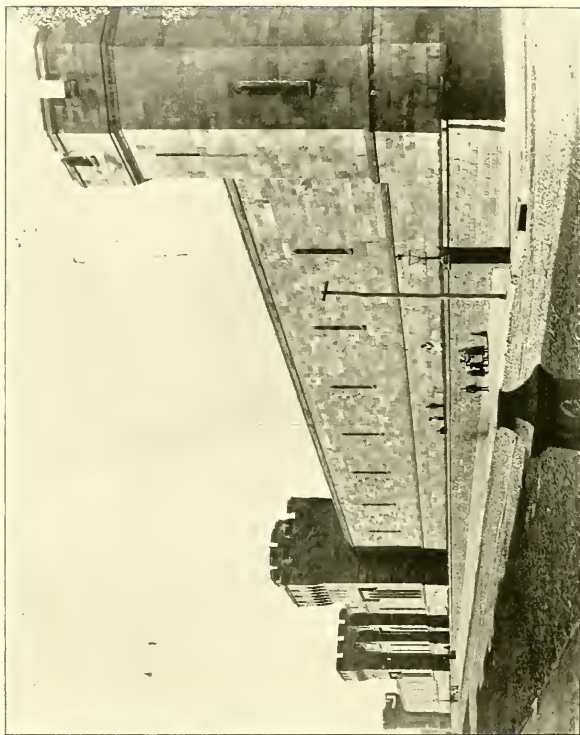
A. F. Sawhill, Manager of Manufacturing Industries.

STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE EASTERN
DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA AT
PHILADELPHIA.

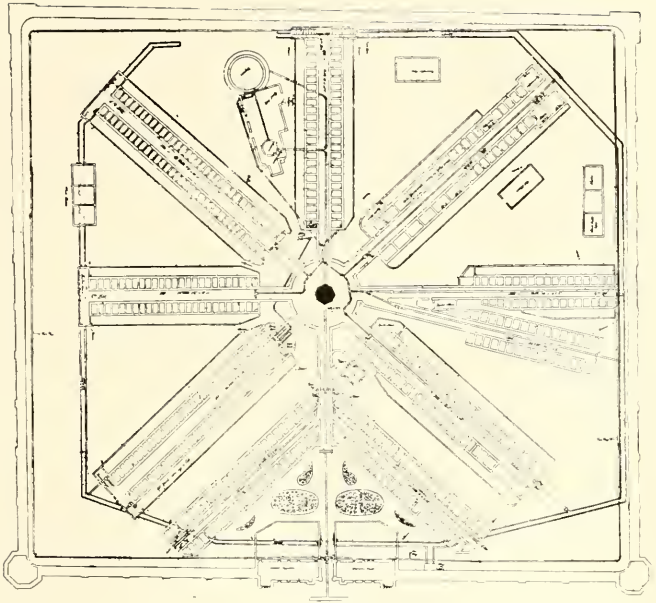




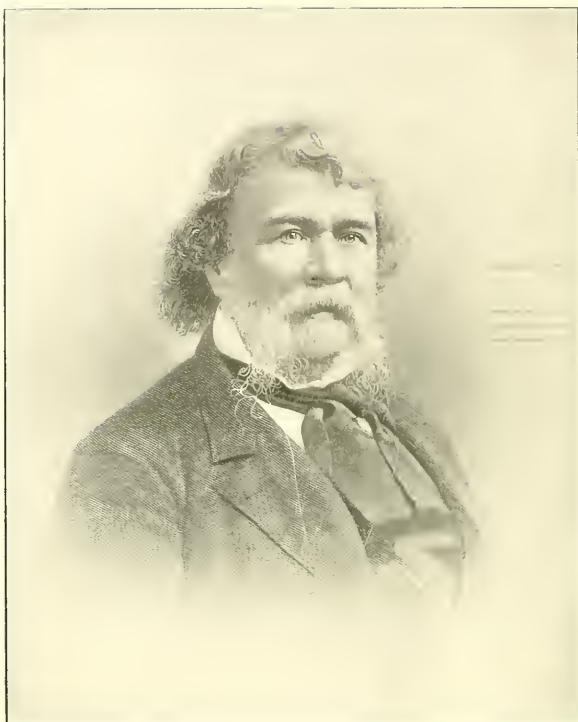
Front View of the Eastern State Penitentiary.



Front View of Exterior—Eastern Penitentiary.



GROUND PLAN
Eastern Penitentiary.



Richard Vaux, Late President Eastern Penitentiary.

The Honorable Richard Vaux served for over forty years as president of the board of inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, although at various times the majority of the board differed from him in politics.

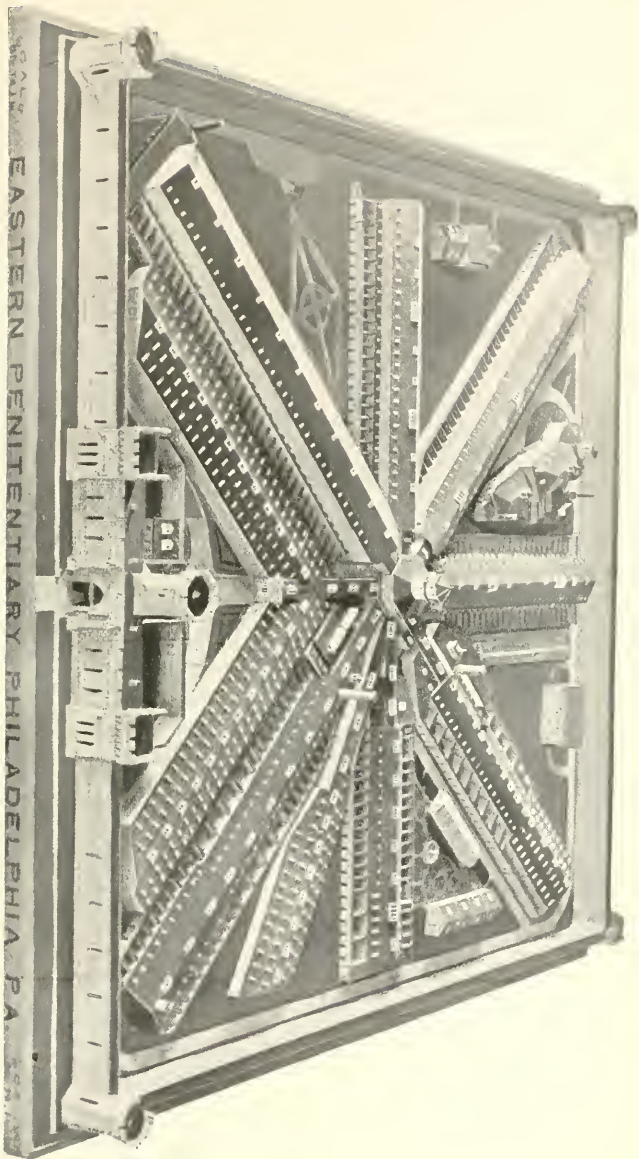
Mr. Vaux was the son of the Honorable Roberts Vaux, a man of high-standing, holding various important positions, and one of the originators of the public school system, as well as of the Pennsylvania system of separate imprisonment of convicts. He was a judge of the court of common pleas of the city of Philadelphia.

Richard Vaux was born in Philadelphia on December 19, 1816. He studied law with William M. Meredith, and was admitted to the bar when he was but little over twenty years of age. He was delegated to make a trip to Europe, bearing despatches to the Hon. Andrew Stevenson (the United States minister to England), and was afterwards appointed secretary of the American Legation. He traveled in Europe until 1839, when he returned to his native land.

In his early political life he was a delegate to the convention which named Van Buren for the Presidency, and for seven years held the position of recorder of Philadelphia, which, at that time, required much judicial knowledge as well as force of character. His work "Vaux's Recorder's Decisions," remains as evidence of the carefulness of his official acts. He became mayor of the city of Philadelphia and contributed largely towards the organization of the government under the new act of consolidation, which embraced all the outlying territory within what was then the county limits. He was again instrumental in obtaining the new charter of the city in 1855, having previously outlined a similar system in 1857 in his last message to the city councils.

He was elected controller of the public schools, a position which had also been held by his father. In addition to these offices, he was president of the board of directors of Girard College, as well as a member of the Board of City Trusts, having been appointed to this last by the judges of Philadelphia.

He stood high in the Masonic fraternity and in social life was president of the Philadelphia Club, and prominently connected for many years with the American Philosophical Society.





Andrew J. Maloney, President Board of Inspectors, Eastern Penitentiary.

Andrew J. Maloney, President of the board of inspectors, was born March 3, 1846, near Greensboro, Caroline county, Maryland. He came to Philadelphia when a mere lad and was educated in the public schools of this city, after which he studied law in the office of John Clayton, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the courts of Philadelphia county on March 16, 1867, and has continued actively in the profession since that time.

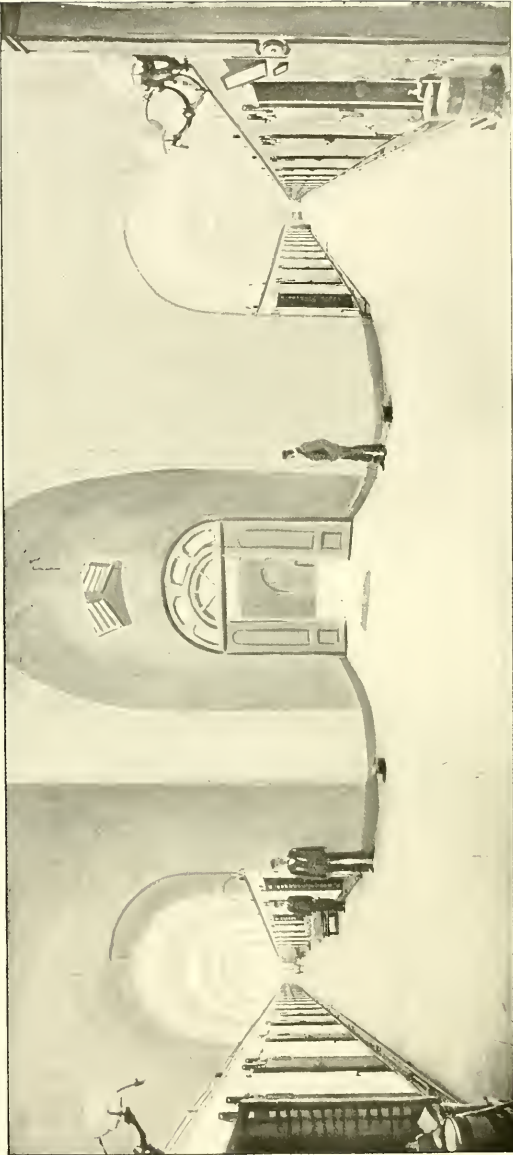
In February, 1880, he was elected a member of common council of Philadelphia, and was a member of that body for eight years by successive elections. In June, 1892, Mr. Maloney was appointed an inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary by Governor Robert E. Pattison, although Mr. Maloney is a Republican in politics and Governor Pattison is a Democrat. Mr. Maloney was elected the secretary of the board of inspectors, and acted as such until he was elected president of the board in March, 1895, upon the death of the Hon. Richard Vaux.



Michael J. Cassidy, Warden Eastern State Penitentiary.

Michael J. Cassidy, the present warden of the penitentiary, is a native of Philadelphia, being born in the old district of Moyamensing on March 14, 1829.

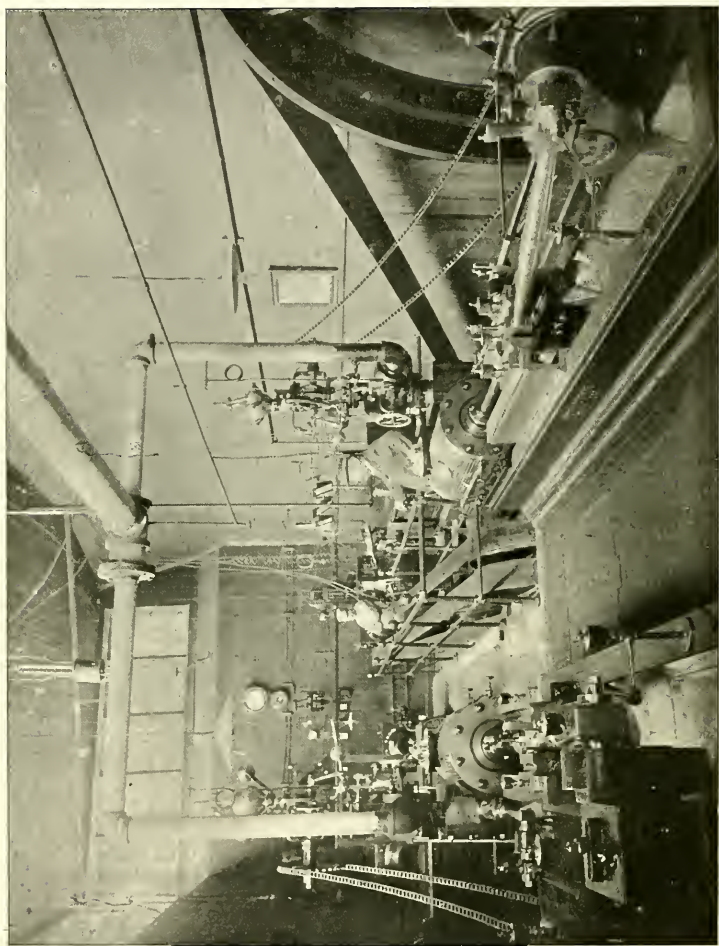
His education was received in the public schools of Philadelphia and on February 10, 1851, having learned the trade of a carpenter, he was called upon to attend to sundry repairs in the institution. This was the commencement of a career in connection with the penitentiary, which has lasted up to the present time. On July 1, 1862, he was appointed overseer in charge of the wood work department, and for some months after the death of Warden Holloway, discharged the duties of a warden pro tem. of the institution. On May 7, 1879, he was detailed as principal overseer in charge of the internal management of the penitentiary, and on April 1, 1881, after the resignation of Edward Townsend, he was elected warden by the board of inspectors. The board, at that time, consisted of Richard Vaux, president; John M. Maris treasurer; Charles Thomson Jones, secretary; Alexander Henry and George L. Harrison.



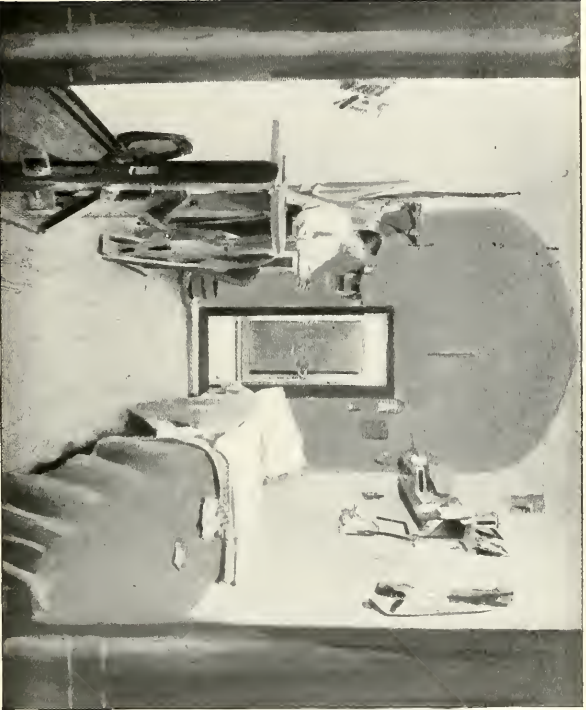
Eighth and Ninth Blocks—100 Rooms, 18x8 ft., 16 ft. High—Eastern State Penitentiary.



Centre from which all the Blocks Radiate—Eastern Penitentiary.



Electric Light Plant—Eastern State Penitentiary.



Rooms in First Block—Caning Chairs—Eastern State Penitentiary.



Second and Tenth Blocks—306 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, 15 ft. high—68 Rooms, 18x8 ft., 12 ft. high—Eastern State Penitentiary.



Third Block—368 feet long, 10 ft. wide, 16 ft. high—20 Rooms, 12x7 ft. 6 in., 14 ft. high—12 Rooms, 25x8 ft., 14 ft. high—8 Rooms, 20x17 ft., 14 ft. high—Eastern State Penitentiary.



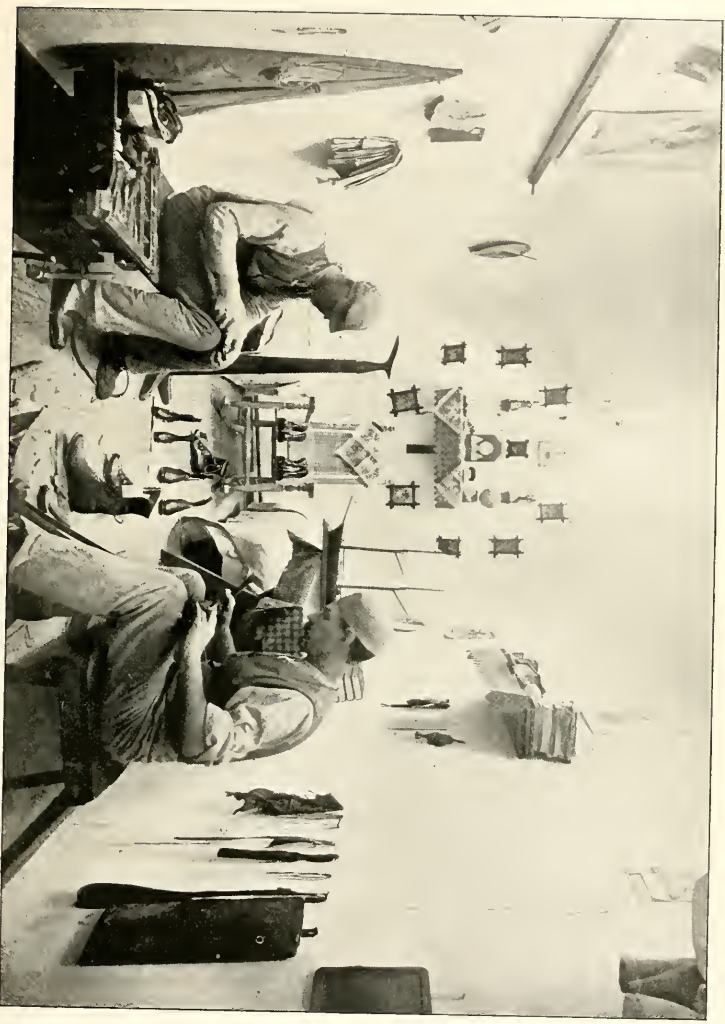
Seventh Block (two stories)—365 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, 38 ft. high—136 Rooms, 16x7 ft. 6 in., 11 ft. high—Eastern State Penitentiary.



Room in Eighth Block—Knitting Hosiery—Eastern State Penitentiary.



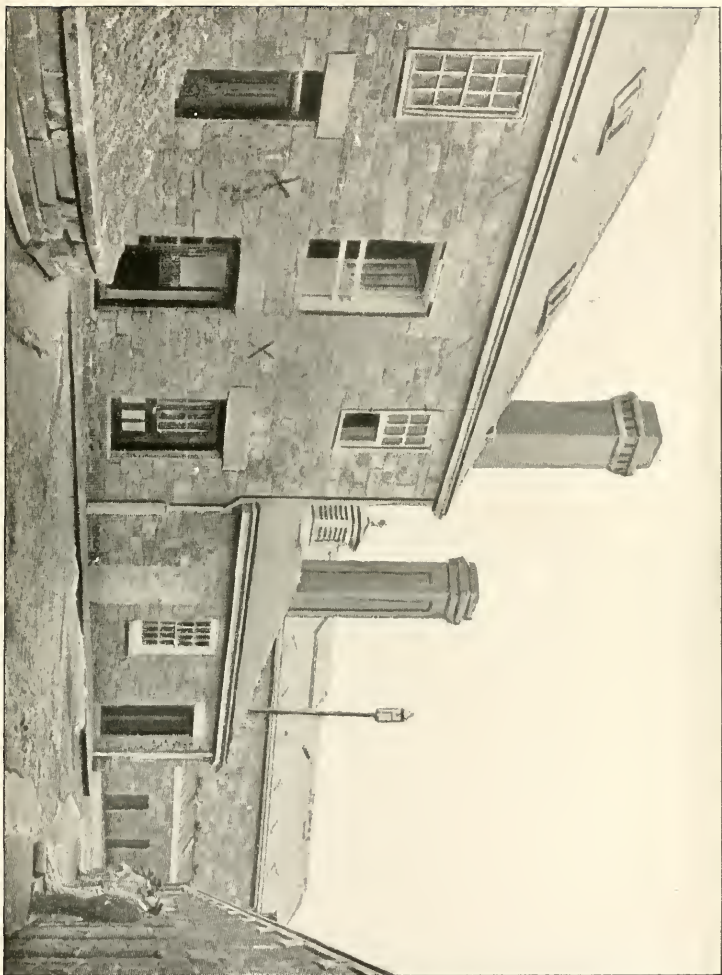
Ninth Block—254 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, 16 ft. high—50 Rooms, 18x8 ft., 12 ft. high—
Eastern State Penitentiary.



Room in Ninth Block—Shoemaking—Eastern State Penitentiary.



Bake Ovens—Eastern State Penitentiary.



Grist Mill and Bake House—Eastern State Penitentiary.

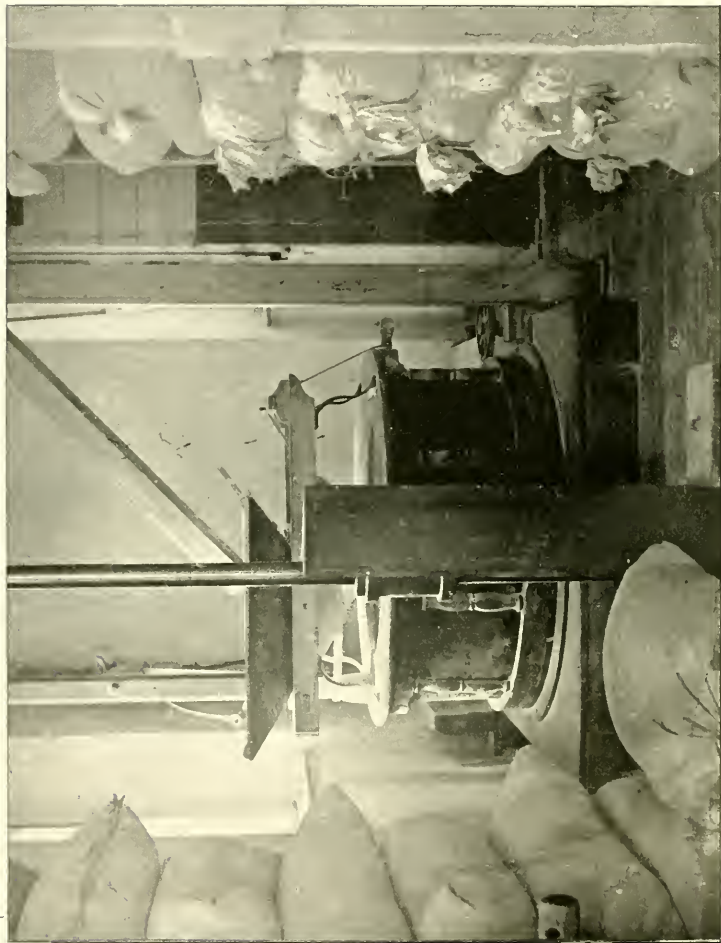


FIG. 1. Grist Mill—Eastern State Penitentiary.



Bakery—Eastern State Penitentiary.





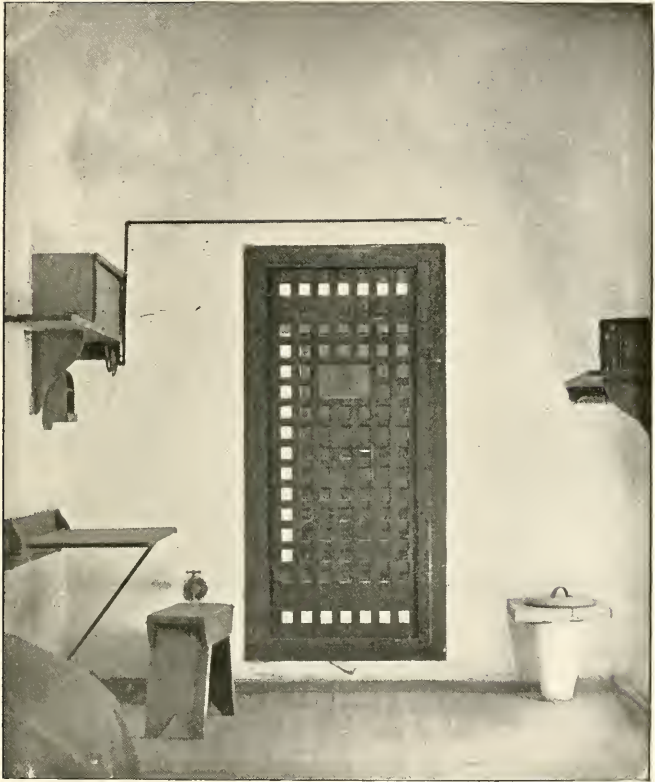
Library and Printing—Eastern State Penitentiary.

View of Fifth Block Corridor, with Gallery, two Stories high—Eastern State Penitentiary.

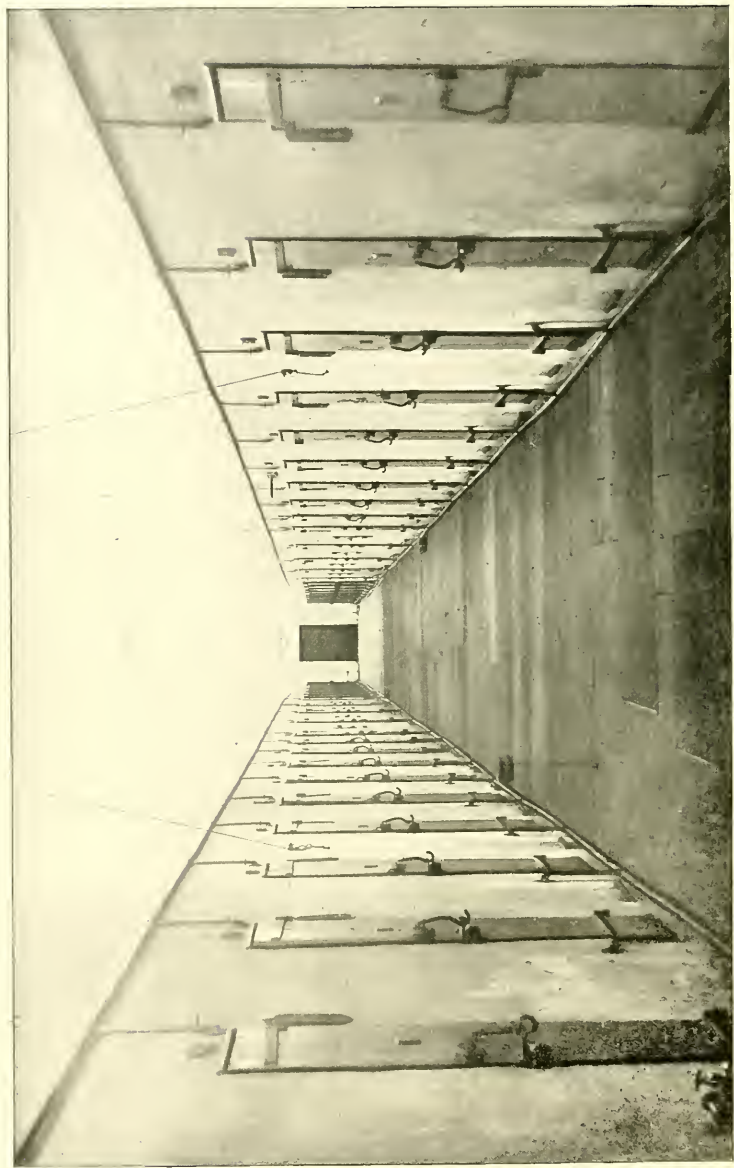




These two Views constitute One Cell—Interior View of Cell taken from the Corridor.



Interior View of Cell, taken from the Yard of the Cell—Eastern State Penitentiary.



View of Corridor, First Block, one Story in Height, the New Cells at the End—Eastern State Penitentiary.

THE EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

On February 7, 1776, "The Philadelphia Society for Assisting Distressed Prisoners" was formed. It was also during this year Howard's book on the English and Welsh prisons appeared and excited universal attention. The revolution soon disturbed all efforts to secure prison reforms, as the British army seized the jails and the society was dissolved.

In 1786, an act of Assembly determined that certain crimes which had been punishable with death should thereafter be punished only by "imprisonment at hard labor." In 1787 a meeting took place in the German school house on Cherry street, where the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons" was formed. Its usefulness is too well known to be recited. Its preamble and constitution gave its objects by quoting Matthew xxv. 36-40. "I was in prison and ye came unto me, * * * and the King shall answer and say unto them, verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." In addition to other officers, four physicians were chosen and an acting committee to visit the prisons for inquiry and to report any abuses and to investigate the influences of the system of treatment of prisoners. The poor condition of the principal city prison at the corner of Market and Third streets was described. Here all were hoarded together, including mere debtors, and those who might be falsely suspected. This society, formed for benevolent rather than scientific purposes had Bishop White for its president. This venerable man, the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, presided over the society for forty years, and his character gave to the early labors of this organization a purity of purpose and a high Christian benevolence that it retains to this day.

In 1787, certain prisoners cleaned streets and repaired roads with shaven heads, infamous dress and chain and ball at the leg in sight of the people. They were sometimes insulted and scandalous conflicts followed. Subsequently, the degradation of the work drew public attention to the need of relief.

A memorial was addressed to the "Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met," representing that "more private or even solitary labor would be more successful in tending to redeem the unhappy objects," and the separation of the sexes was also recommended. This was the beginning of the

separate system as afterwards established in the State. In 1788, the "Supreme Executive Council" resolved to seek information on this subject and a committee reported the most glaring abuses, indicated remedies and advised the withdrawal of spiritous liquors. Solitary confinement was also suggested as a means of reform. A number of prominent men signed this paper dated September 15, 1788, and the next day it was delivered to the council chamber, being presented by Samuel Wiles and R. Willing.

This society followed up the reform, and in 1790 a law was passed empowering the mayor and aldermen of Philadelphia to appoint "inspectors of the prison" at the S. E. corner of Walnut and Sixth streets. This building was commenced in 1773. In 1801, the society reported gratification at the results and stated that other states had adopted like measures in approval of what had been done in Pennsylvania.

The incipient steps which led to the erection of the Eastern Penitentiary were taken in 1801 when a memorial was presented to the Legislature by the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," requesting the Legislature to devise means to separate the convicts from all other prisoners. Two years afterwards the same society again appealed to the authorities to adopt the method of punishing criminals by solitary confinement at hard labor, and in 1818 it presented still another petition to the Legislature to consider the propriety and expediency of erecting penitentiaries in suitable parts of the State, for the more effectual employment and separation of the prisoners, and "of proving the efficacy of solitude on the morals of those unhappy objects."

In 1821, the movement had gained ground and still another petition was made to the Legislature, signed by William White, Robert Vaux and other prominent men. This petition was successful, and the construction of the Eastern Penitentiary was authorized on the principle of "separate and solitary confinement at labor." The original act was approved on March 20, 1821. The first appropriation was of \$100,000 in addition to the proceeds of the sales of certain lots in the city and county of Philadelphia. The State had undertaken the erection of a penitentiary for the Western district at Pittsburgh, but the plans for the Philadelphia institution were materially different from those of the one in the West.

The commissioners named in the first act of Assembly, were: Thomas Wistar, Dr. Samuel P. Griffiths, Peter Miercken, George N. Baker, Thomas Bradford, Jr., John Bacon, Samuel R. Wood, Thomas Sparks, James Thackara, Daniel H. Miller and Caleb Carmalt. A permanent organization was effected by electing Peter Miercken, president and Samuel R. Wood, secretary. The site selected was the one now occupied by the penitentiary; the whole plot contain-

ing ten acres and nineteen perches, and being known at that time as "Cherry Hill." This was owing to the fact that the Messrs. B. & J. Warner who owned the property, were in possession of a number of fine cherry trees growing upon the hill.

The architects who submitted plans for the new institution were Charles Loss, of New York city; William Strickland, John Haviland and Samuel Webb, of Philadelphia. The choice fell upon the plan designed by John Haviland, and at a meeting held September 25, 1821, a building committee was formed consisting of Messrs. Bacon, Miller, Wood, Baker and Sparks. The corner stone of the front building was laid on the 22d of May, 1823, in the presence of the commissioners, architect, superintendent and workmen, and an address was delivered by Mr. Robert Vaux.

The prison building has a striking and awe-inspiring appearance to the visitor who looks on the Fairmount avenue front. An octagonal tower rises over the entrance, flanked by two square ones. There are in all three towers on Fairmount avenue, and two turreted ones at the corners of the wall. Both towers and walls are pierced with narrow Gothic windows and architectural niches. There were seven blocks in the original building, but there are now eleven; these are separated buildings connected by corridors paved with stone, and all verging to a common center. The new blocks contain mirrors for observation in the hall covering the doors of the cells. The establishment is heated by steam by direct radiation, and ventilation is direct by means of the outer air, there being skylights in each cell and in the halls. Electric lights brighten the building and the plant is on the ground of the institution, the material having been put in by the inmates. City water is used and a surface well supplies any deficiency. The buildings are mostly one-story in height for abundance of light and air, and are virtually fire proof. A stone wall of Falls of Schuylkill stone surrounds the entire grounds, while the Norman style of architecture is used and on the Brown street side, there is a main tower and two others with castellated elevators at certain points diversifying the structure.

This penitentiary receives prisoners from the counties of Adams, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne, Wyoming, York, incorrigibles from Huntingdon Reformatory, and those sentenced by the United States Court in the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

In the management of this institution from its opening to the present day, the theory of separation of the prisoners has been maintained. In a brief sketch of the institution prepared by the Hon.

Richard Vaux some years ago, he stated that the period from the opening of the penitentiary in 1829 to the present time might be properly divided into two epochs. The first from 1829 to 1849 being designated as the epoch of "experiment" and after that date as one of "development and progress." In 1829 very little was really known as to the effect of the discipline on the prisoners, in fact, the discipline itself was simply a theory. For the first ten years the attention of the inspectors was directed to the construction of the buildings and their practical management without very much regard to the workings of the system upon which the penitentiary had been established.

The first prisoner was admitted on October 25, 1829, at a time when the construction of the building had not been thoroughly completed. The construction itself was a matter of some difficulty. A portion of the inspectors believed in simply solitude for the prisoners, others in congregation without labor, and others were in favor of solitude and hard labor. It was necessary to arrange the cells in such a manner as to provide for whichever of these theories should be adopted. Much discussion ensued and the public mind of Pennsylvania as well as of New England and New York was agitated on the subject. The discussion finally culminated in the adoption of what is known as the "separate and individual treatment system of prison discipline," with the understanding (as expressed by Mr. Vaux), "that the State had no such paramount interest in the profits of the labor of its convicts as to abandon all the other benefits which should be derived from their punishment."

The management of the institution is under such formulas as are most conducive to regularity and system. Monthly meetings of the board of inspectors are held; written reports in detail are required from the treasurer, warden, physician, and other officers; bills are submitted by the warden for all purchases and are vouched for; journals are kept by the warden and other officers of all events happening in the penitentiary; and the board of inspectors make regular visits to the institution twice each week.

The general theory of the management of the Eastern State Penitentiary has been the subject of explanation on the part of Michael J. Cassidy, warden, at various times and under various circumstances. He has taken part in the conferences of officers of prisons held in Chicago in 1884, in the National Prison Association held at Detroit in 1885, and at Toronto in 1887, and has embodied in numerous annual reports of the institution to the board of inspectors, the facts which underlie the treatment of prisoners in the penitentiary. His explanations have extended not merely to theory but to the practical workings and the construction of prison edifices. From a pamphlet, issued by his authority in 1894, it would be possible to obtain more information on the various points attending the organization and

management of prisons than from almost any other source, although the immense scope of the subject prevents more than a mere allusion to it in this article.

The Hon. Richard Vaux, President of the Board of Inspectors, issued an octavo pamphlet in 1872 of one hundred and forty-three pages, entitled "Brief Sketch of the Origin and History of the State Penitentiary of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia." He introduced it with a quotation from the Encyclopaedia Britannica to the effect that the present prison is "an institution of modern Europe," and that where the word "prison" is found in ancient writings it refers to something different from our modern idea of the thing. His pamphlet was prepared by direction of the board of inspectors for use at the meeting in London in July, 1872, to confer on prison work, and its object was to commend the separate system of confinement.

Rev. Joseph Welch has been moral instructor for nearly five years, and is constantly employed in religious work within the institution. Voluntary choirs and preachers serve the various blocks on Sunday mornings, and on Sunday afternoons, volunteers, comprising whole choirs of different city churches kindly give their aid in singing in the center of the building, thus being audible to all. Eight services are conducted in the blocks at the same time, and the prisoners have hymn books, many of them join in the singing and all apparently enjoy the exercises. The moral instructor claims good effects from these services on the minds and hearts of the prisoners, as they are thus afforded an opportunity to think of sacred things.

The male and female departments are entirely separated, the female ward occupying a part of one of the blocks. Mrs. Mary Royer, matron, supervises the females and has been in charge of them nearly thirteen years. Prisoners are designated by numbers, and perform the labor of all kinds. The bath rooms are in a building by themselves, and each cell contains a water closet. A greenhouse supplies flowers and plants to brighten the institution, and the entire establishment is a model of cleanliness. The kitchen is outside and not connected with the building so that unpleasant odors are avoided. A miniature railway conveys the food to its destination. All the flour of the institution is made within the structure, the old burr stone being used for grinding, and all the bread is baked in the prison bakery.

There is a library containing between eight and nine thousand volumes of a general miscellaneous character. Each prisoner is furnished with a catalogue and slate and makes his own selection. A model of the buildings in the library was made by the prisoners and a duplicate of this was exhibited at the Prison Congress, in Rome.

A census of the institution shows that the number of inmates remaining on December 31, 1895, was 1,428, apportioned as follows:

White males,	1,153
White females,	9
Black males,	250
Black females,	16
Of the 1,428 the following counties have the largest number:	
Philadelphia,	640
Montgomery,	59.
Luzerne,	83
Bucks,	59

The total number received from 1829 to December 31, 1895, was 18,453.

The following is a list of the presidents of the board, when appointed and length of service as such:

- Charles S. Coxe, May 19, 1829, to June 1, 1835.
- Thomas Bradford, Jr., June 1, 1835, to January 7, 1842.
- M. L. Bevan, January 7, 1842, to December 14, 1849.
- William A. Porter, January 3, 1850, to April 5, 1851.
- Richard Vaux, May 3, 1851, to March 22, 1895.
- Andrew J. Maloney, April 6, 1895, (still serving).

The following is a list of the wardens of the penitentiary from the date of the reception of the first convict to the present time:

- Samuel R. Wood, elected June 29, 1829, resigned July 1, 1840.
- George Thompson, elected July 1, 1840, resigned September 9, 1845.
- Thomas Scattergood, elected September 9, 1845, resigned September 21, 1850.
- John S. Halloway, elected September 21, 1850, resigned March 4, 1854; re-elected warden July 5, 1856.

- Nimrod Strickland, elected June 17, 1854, resigned July 5, 1856.
- John S. Halloway, elected July 5, 1856, died in December, 1869.
- Edward Townsend, elected July 8, 1870, resigned February 9, 1881.
- Michael J. Cassidy, elected April 1, 1881, still serving.

The following is a list of the officers of the penitentiary for 1896:

Board of Inspectors.

- President, Andrew J. Maloney, Philadelphia.
- Secretary, Henry Z. Ziegler, Philadelphia.
- Treasurer, James C. Biddle, Philadelphia.
- Conrad B. Day, Philadelphia.
- Isaac J. Wistar, Philadelphia.

Principal Officers.

- Michael J. Cassidy, Warden.
- John Bacon, Physician.
- D. W. Bussinger, Clerk.
- Joseph Welch, Moral Instructor.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR
THE INSANE, DIXMONT.



THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

On the 10th of March, 1847, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was founded by a number of citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity "for the reception and cure of insane and afflicted, as well as the sick, helpless and infirm," to which humane object they made large voluntary contributions. Its charter was approved the 18th of March, 1848. Upon a site, generously donated, of twenty-four acres of land within the city limits, a capacious building was erected and opened for the reception of patients in the month of January, 1853. This hospital was general in its character, but the increasing demands for the treatment of the insane caused an outlay of money beyond the means of the institution, and gave great concern to the managers. The facts were laid before the Legislature, and immediate assistance was extended. On the 8th of May, 1855, the charter was modified by a supplement, so that the Western judicial district of the Supreme Court (embracing twenty-one counties) became a district whose insane were authorized to be committed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and the Governor, judges of the several courts of record, and members of the Legislature were made ex-officio visitors. On the 19th of March, 1856, a further supplement to the charter was approved; which empowered the Governor to appoint annually three managers on behalf of the State; required annual reports to the Legislature and appropriated a sum of money to aid in "extending and perfecting" the accommodation for the insane of Western Pennsylvania; conditioned upon the erection for that purpose of "additional buildings." upon a plan to be previously submitted to the Governor of the Commonwealth, and approved by him. On the 24th of March, 1858, a further act was approved, authorizing the removal to this hospital of insane convicts from the Western Penitentiary. This was modified by act of April 22, 1863, providing that criminals charged with homicide, arson, rape, burglary or robbery should not be committed to the hospital, unless a jury should find and believe that a cure might be speedily effected by such removal.

The general city hospital building was erected on a hillside in the midst of its ample grounds, before the Pennsylvania Railroad became a gigantic avenue of commerce, and the managers could not have anticipated the almost total destruction of its approaches by that company. Ferguson street, its only front, was seized and entirely covered with rails. Morton street, its only approach, was impeded

constantly, and rendered perilous to life at the crossing. By the advice of the distinguished lady whose noble life has been devoted to improving the condition of the insane, a rural site was then sought for upon which to erect a department for the insane. The managers determined that no part of the State appropriations should be expended upon the purchase of the new locality. A selection and purchase was made of a farm on the right bank of the Ohio river, seven miles from Pittsburgh. Subsequently an adjoining farm was procured. This entire domain containing three hundred and seventy-three acres, bears the name of Dixmont. To the front, in a parallel line, the Ohio river flows beside the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which has a station on the property.

The central building and needful appurtenances were sufficiently advanced in November, 1862, to admit the insane inmates from the original hospital in Pittsburgh, numbering one hundred and thirteen. Wings have since been added to the main building, as needed, and the hospital when finished and occupied by patients, accommodated four hundred and ten inmates. The Legislature has provided for deficiencies in maintaining public patients as the charge on the counties is limited. The control of the institution and its business by the act of 1848 is in a board of twenty-one managers elected by contributors. Recent cases of insanity are preferred in admission in order, and the managers have a right in connection with the principal physician in the hospital, to return to the almshouses or jails of the respective counties such indigent insane persons as are deemed incurable.

In 1857 a farm on the Monongahela river was purchased as a site for an additional new hospital. It was afterwards determined that the property upon which the insane department of the institution now stands, was better adapted for the purpose and the Monongahela river farm was sold without loss. The reports of the superintendent, in those early days, lay great stress upon the changes which were made in the treatment of the inmates. It had been the custom before the formation of institutions, such as the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, to treat those inflicted with insanity with great severity.

The area of the hospital premises in 1860 was two hundred and eighty acres. In the construction of the buildings, arrangements were made for proper ventilation, sewerage and heating, and much of the expense was met by volunteer contributions outside of any resources of the State. The rate charged for convicts, at that time was \$2.50 to \$3.00, while the price paid for private patients was from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per week. In 1860 many additions were made to the hospital, main buildings being erected of brick, roofed with galvanized iron, and with stairways of iron costing over \$100,000. In the construction of the buildings, at this time, as in all subsequent additions, every effort was made to obtain fire proof edifices.

The theory which the management pursued in the treatment of the insane was that of the most advanced and humane method, aided by amusements and varied occupations to rouse to effort the inactive mind of the inmate, and that idleness was pregnant of evil and of indulgence in mischievous habits, hence means were resorted to to keep the patients occupied in farming, gardening, driving, sewing, and various other occupations and recreations.

In 1864 additions were made to the existing hospital building which gave it a frontage of seven hundred and fifty-one feet.

During the early years of the war when the expenses of living became greater, it was found that the actual expense of maintaining patients was not less than \$4.90 per week, exclusive of clothing, and it became necessary to modify the laws which restricted the institution to a charge of only \$2.40 per week for pauper or criminal patients. The general utility of the institution was vouched for by the Association of American Institutions for the Insane, which was holding a meeting in Pittsburgh, during the year 1865, and who visited the hospital, examining its workings in every detail, and expressed itself as very much pleased in complimentary resolutions in regard to the management.

In 1866 the inmates of the hospital numbered three hundred and thirty-nine, of which fully one-half were chronic cases with little hope of cure.

Some trouble was experienced from the fact that a portion of the ground in front of the institution showed a tendency towards a land slide which might have weakened the foundation for the buildings, but this was partially remedied in 1870.

The interest of Miss Dorothea L. Dix, whose name was associated with the institution, was continued during all these years, and her sympathy was shown by constant visitations and inquiries as to its welfare.

In 1875 the department for insane at Dixmont contained five hundred and one patients although originally constructed for only four hundred. Four-fifths of these were committed by the Judicial authorities of the twenty-three counties of the Western district; in other words, the entire available capacity of the hospital was occupied by the indigent poor of the district.

In May, 1878, the State Medical Society which had closed its session at Pittsburgh visited Dixmont. It consisted of over three hundred and fifty persons, and an extensive and thorough inspection of the hospital building and its workings was made with great scrutiny, and resolutions were passed expressing great satisfaction with the management, carefulness of attendants, and the cleanliness of every ward and department. Upon the completion of the State Hospital, at Warren, in 1882, a large number of patients were transferred to it

from the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont. The vacancies, however, were soon filled by pay patients so that the aggregate at the time of the annual report in 1882, numbered five hundred inmates. The fact is emphasized that at no time has a State patient been declined in order to make room for one of the better paying class.

The institution lost on the 6th day of November, 1884, its superintendent and physician, Joseph Allison Reed, M. D., whose life for twenty-eight years had been devoted to the welfare of the institution. A picture of this gentleman adorns the office, and a tablet in his memory is fitly placed near the door of the main entrance. He was succeeded by Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson, a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hutchinson was elected Superintendent and Physician January 17, 1885.

The beginning of the year 1890 exhibited an increase of patients to such an extent that the institution became over-crowded; many of the inmates were forced upon the hospital from jails, almshouses and prisons, and frequently arrived in dying conditions from exhaustion and disease. Upon the completion of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, at Wernersville, Pa., in 1894, a temporary relief was afforded in the crowded condition of the institution by sending a number of patients to that asylum. The relief, however, was only temporary as their places were soon filled by new arrivals.

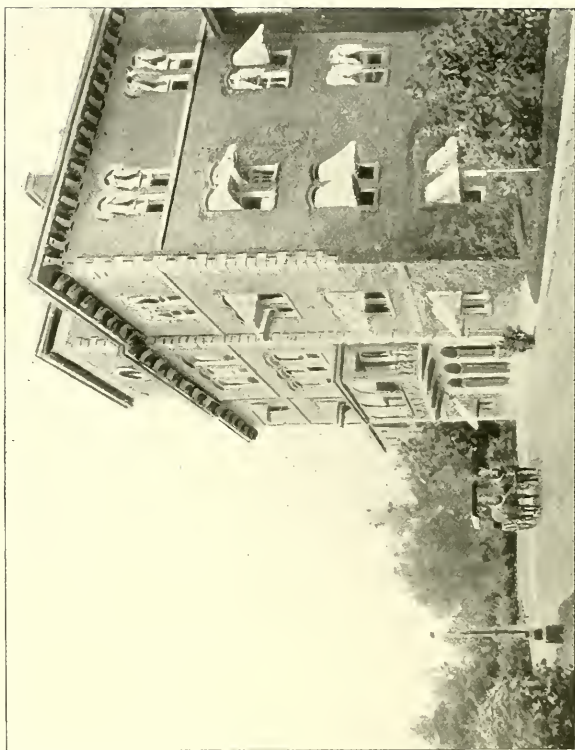
About two hundred and twenty-five males are daily employed on the farm, garden and grounds, and about seventy-five females in house and ward work, quilting, sewing and laundry work. It has been the policy of the institution to make the establishment as cosy and home-like as possible, and the medical staff have always devoted much time to furnishing entertainment and amusement to the inmates. The wards of the hospital are bright and pleasant, being well lighted, and singing and laughter are frequently heard. The hospital is conducted on the best modern scientific principles and the physicians endeavor to make individual applications to individual patients, according to their special and peculiar needs.

The library consists of miscellaneous selections of the best authors, but is much worn and apparently inadequate to the needs of the patients. The amusements comprise the usual evening entertainments, various games, walking, driving and in summer, the majority of patients spend the day in the open air. The chapel seats four hundred persons and various clergy officiate every Sunday.

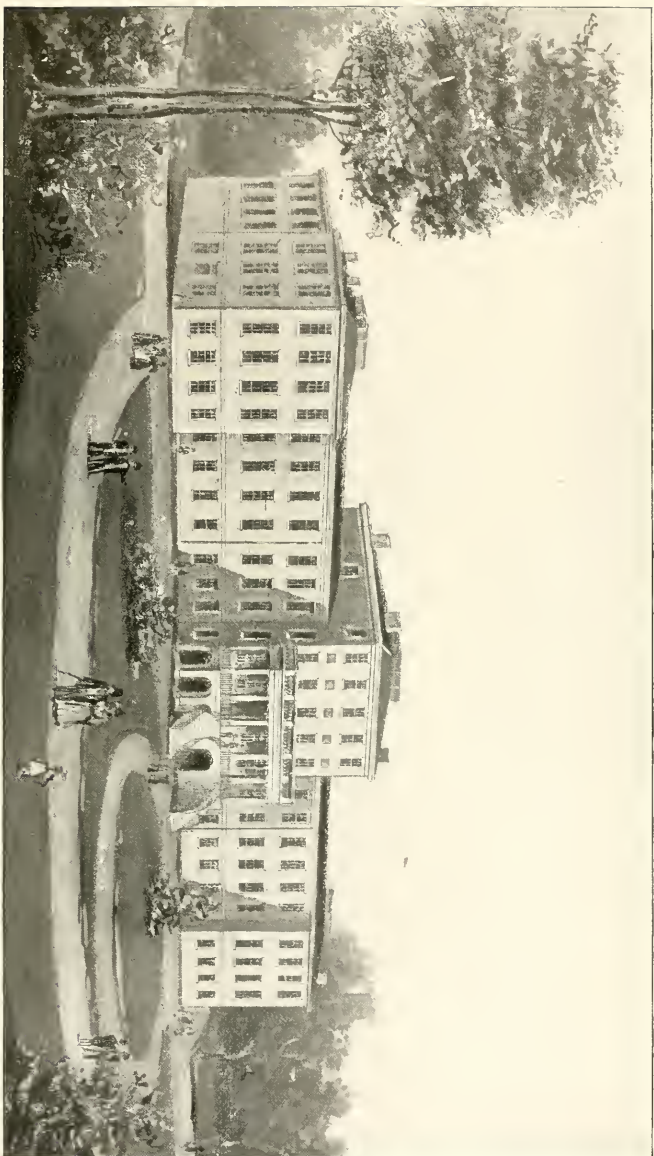
There is a cottage for isolating those whom physicians deem best to be by themselves for special reasons. There is a large conservatory, and efforts are made to have flowers in each dining room during the winter season. The halls and dining rooms are also vivified with



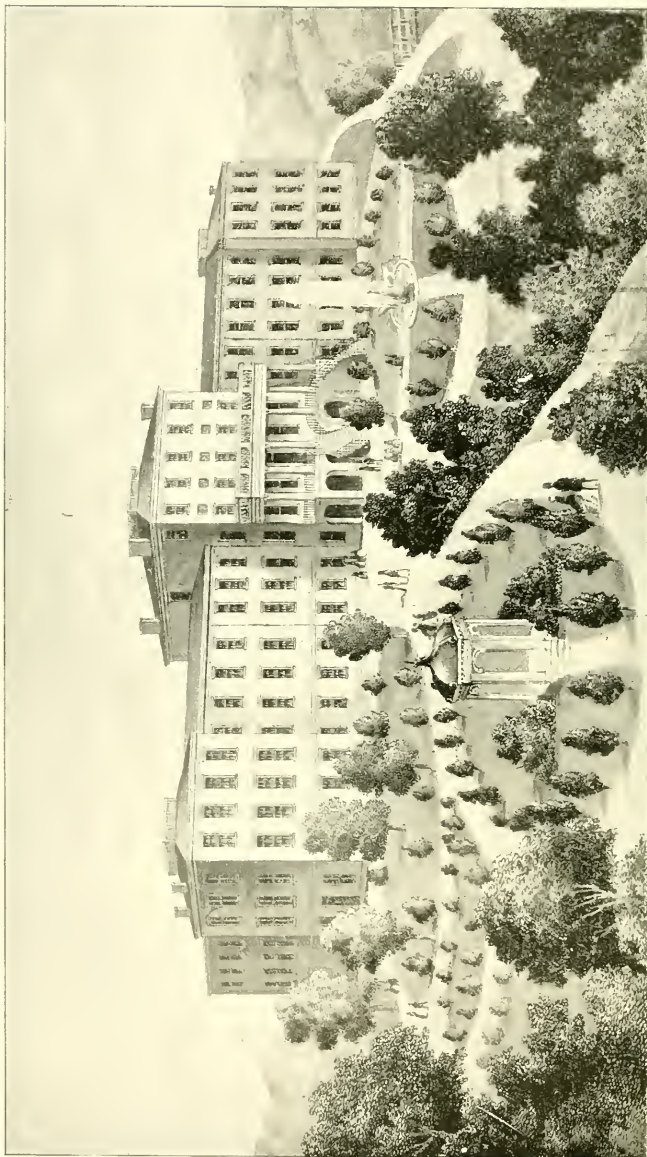
Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont (1894).



Main Entrance—Dixmont.



Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh (1853).

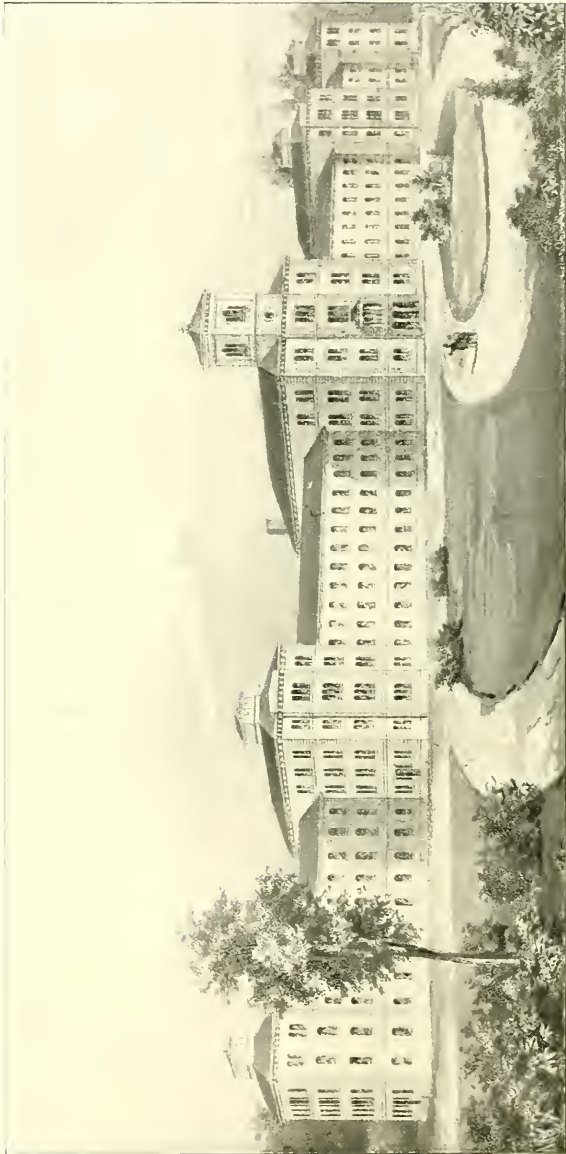


Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane (1861).

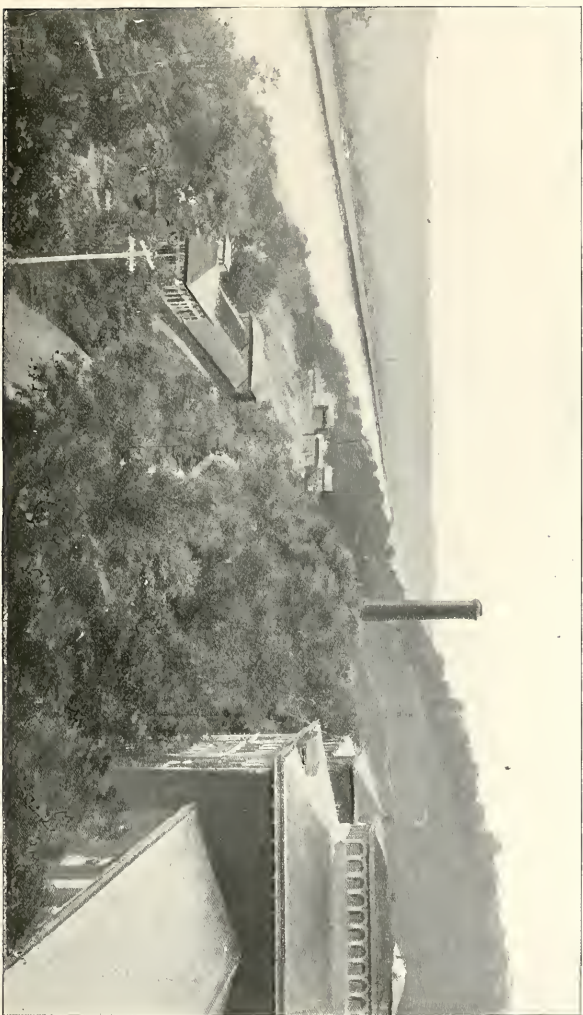


John A. Harper, President Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

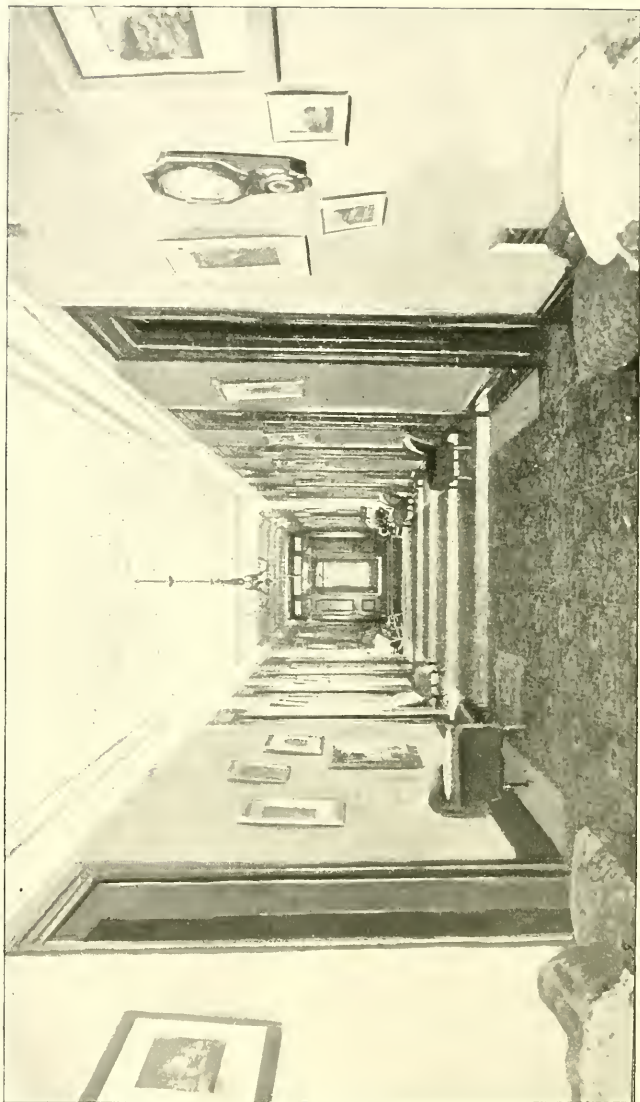
John A. Harper, president of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, was born in Pittsburgh on June 29, 1829. He is the son of the late John Harper and succeeded his father in the presidency of the institution in 1892, having previously held the office of secretary and treasurer for thirty years. He graduated at Kenyon College in 1860; the same year he entered the Bank of Pittsburgh, where he still continues an officer.



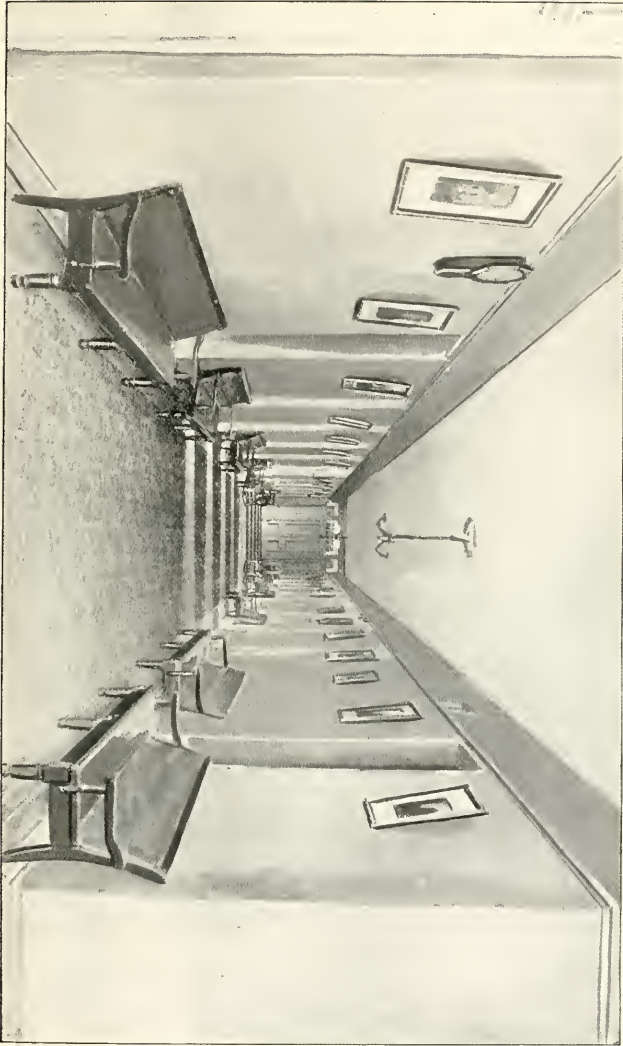
Dixmont Hospital for the Insane (1861).



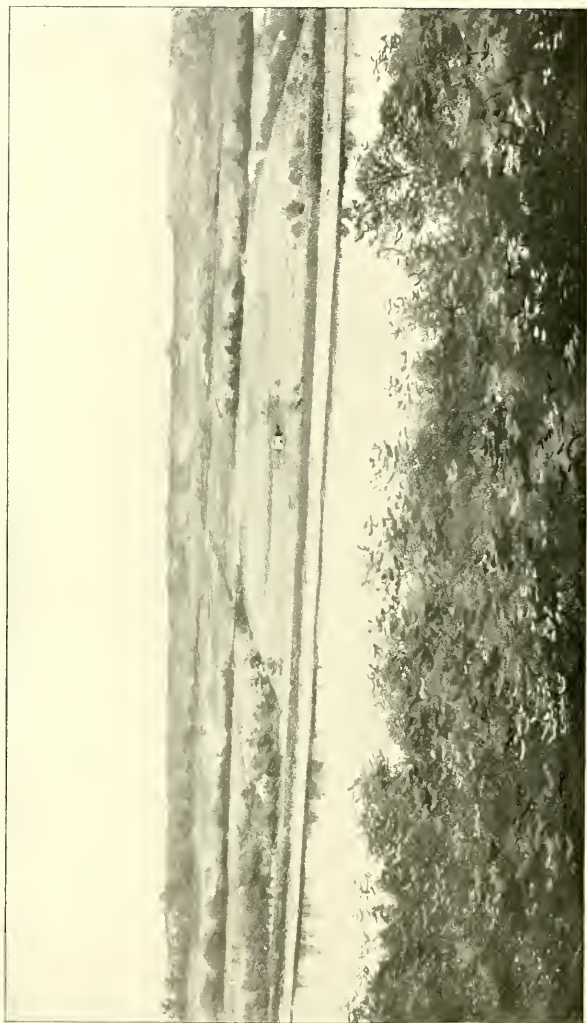
Ohio River and Neville Island—Dixmont.



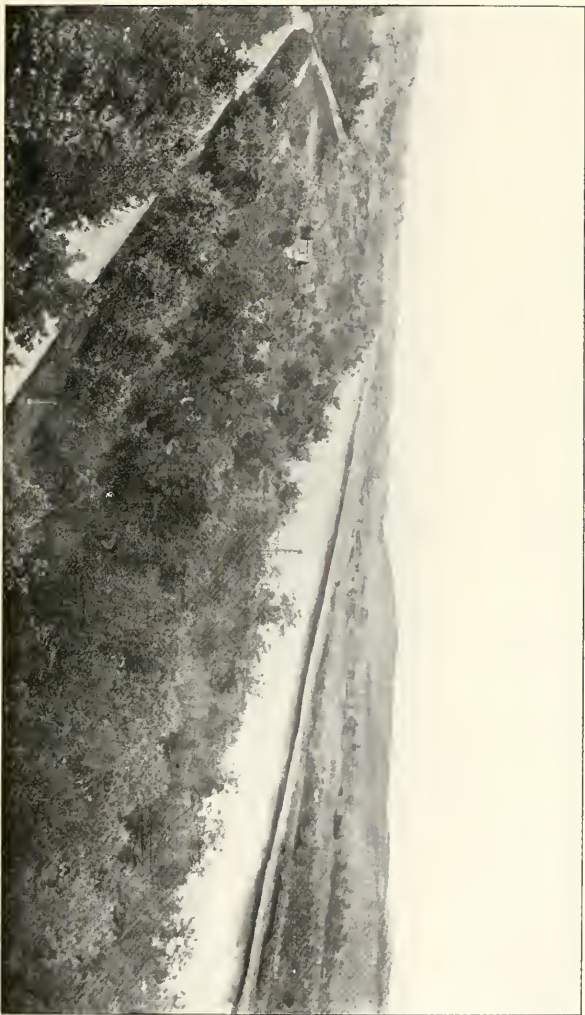
Second Ward—Dixmont.



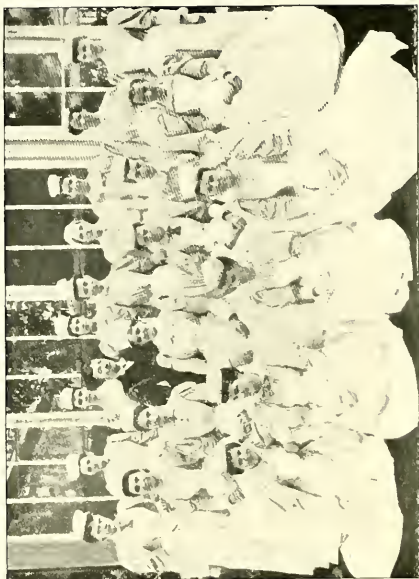
Third Ward—Dixmont.



Ohio River and Neville Island—Dixmont.



View Looking Towards Pittsburgh, Ohio River—Dixmont.



Female Nurses—Dixmont (1894).



Male Pupils—Dixmont (1894).



Dorothea Lynde Dix.

Dorothea Lynde Dix was a native of Worcester, Mass. Early left an orphan, she started a girl's school in Boston. She was interested in the unfortunate and in criminals, for long years and, like Howard, visited public institutions and served the inmates. In 1834, she visited Europe and studied the treatment of the pauper insane and of prisoners. She returned in 1837 and made a tour of the United States, and her work largely contributed to establishing asylums in many of the states. In 1848 and 1850 she sent a petition to Congress asking for public lands as endowments of hospitals for the indigent insane, and in 1854 an act was passed giving 10,000,000 acres for this purpose but President Pierce vetoed it.

She published a number of books including "Garland of Flora," "Private Hours," "Alice and Ruth," "Conversations about Common Things" and "Prisons and Prison Discipline." She wrote tracts for distribution among the prisoners and various reports concerning subjects of philanthropy.

A painting of Miss Dix hangs in the main reception room of the institution, which bears her name at Dixmont. The kind look of the dead appears to be an incentive to the living to emulate her noble deeds.

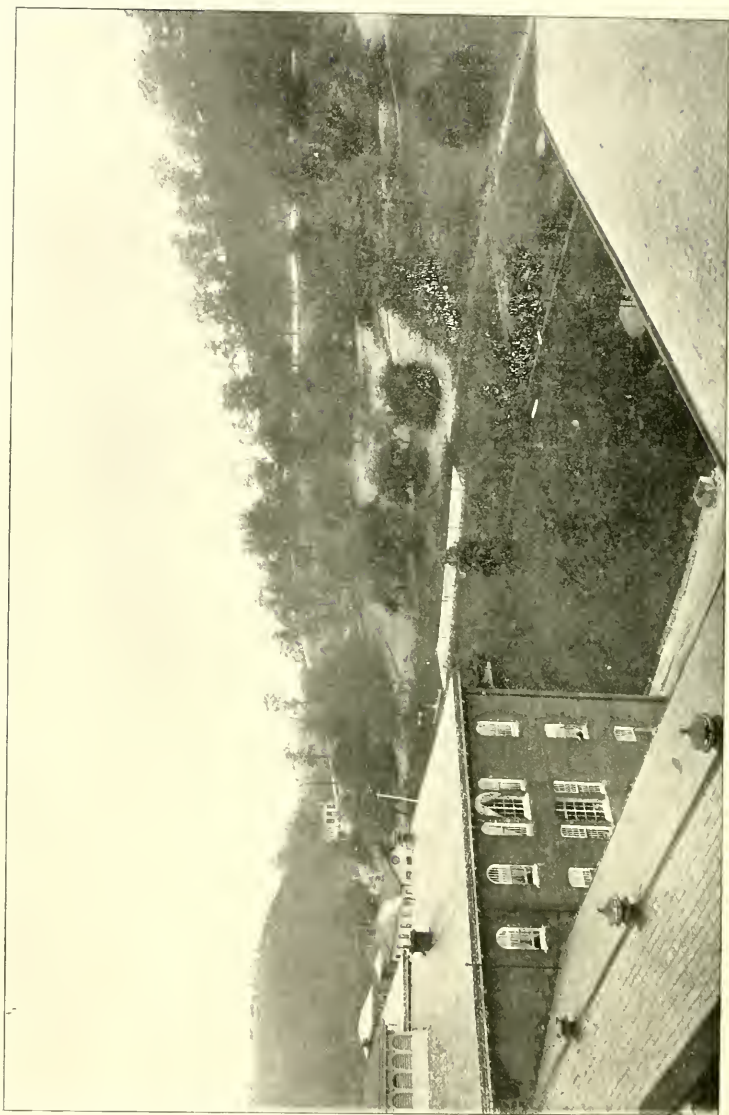


Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson, Physician and Superintendent—Dixmont.

Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson, physician and superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont, is a native of New Jersey, and was born in 1856.

He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and has been connected with this hospital for a period of seventeen years, for eleven of which, he has been the superintendent.

He is forty years of age and has made a specialty of the care and treatment of the insane, and from long contact with, and study of the insane, is regarded as an expert upon subjects connected with their welfare.



A Dixmont View.

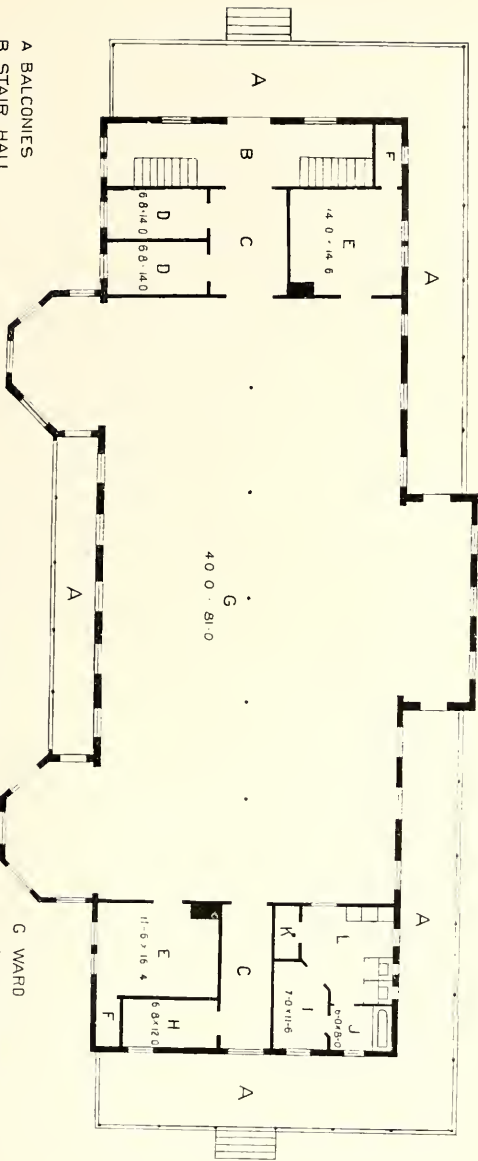
- A BALCONIES
- B STAIR HALL
- C LOBBYS
- D SEPARATE ROOMS
- E ATTENDANTS ROOMS
- F CLOSETS

PLAN OF FIRST STORY

ANNEX BUILDING

Designed 1894

- G WARD
- H CLOTHES ROOM
- I ANTE ROOM
- J BATH ROOM
- K DRY CLOSET
- L LAVATORY



pictures framed and hung on the walls of each. There is a dining room in each ward with adjoining pantry, and a dumb waiter serves the four stories with food from the basement. A clothes chute is built in the wall, so that soiled clothing can be sent direct to the basement, preventing the carrying of it through the establishment.

Fire escapes of iron lattice work run from each ward to the hill in the rear and the rise of the hill prevents the need of steps to reach the ground. Woven wire springs are used on the beds and quilts are made by the patients. Each bed room contains a bed, table and a chair, while there is a bath room and water closet in each ward.

There are eleven wards for men and eleven for women, and they are used upon a grading basis so that one patient cannot interfere with another.

The following is a list of the officers of the institution for the year 1896:

President, John A. Harper.

Vice Presidents, F. R. Brunot, W. A. Herron.

Secretary and Treasurer, M. W. McMillan.

State Managers, Hay Walker, Jr., Allegheny City; George F. Huff, Greensburg; Robert D. McGonigle, Allegheny City.

Executive Committee, James Andrews, W. A. Herron, F. S. Bissell, C. E. Rumsey, Charles C. Townsend, O. M. Edwards, Wm. M. Kennedy, W. J. Sawyer, Henry D. Sellers and M. A. Woodward.

Physician and Superintendent, Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson.

Assistant Physicians, Dr. J. Moorhead Murdoch, Dr. J. Wilson Elder and Dr. Elizabeth C. Mallison.

Clerk, Robert K. Allen.

In addition to the foregoing history of the institution a more detailed statement from the pen of a gentleman who has been familiar with its operations for many years will be found interesting. It is as follows:

"The subscribers to a fund for the establishment of a hospital in or near Pittsburgh, Pa., held a meeting on March 9, 1847, a majority of the subscribers not being present, the meeting was adjourned till the next day, March 10, 1847. This meeting was held at the Odean building on what is now Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, and was organized by Dr. H. D. Sellers taking the chair, and Messrs. John Harper and Thomas M. Howe acting as secretaries. According to the conditions of the subscription, a majority of the subscribers being present, the meeting was competent to transact business. The list of subscribers to this fund (in number about two hundred), was made up of the names of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, of these but two survive, namely: Messrs. George A. Berry and Francis Sellers. At this meeting a vote of thanks was presented to George Breed, Esq., for his

exertion and success in obtaining from our citizens a subscription of nearly \$30,000. 'A sum which is sufficient to insure a hospital on a scale creditable to the philanthropy of our city and vicinage.'

A committee was named to increase the subscription to at least \$50,000, another was appointed to examine and report upon suitable location for the hospital, and still another to prepare and submit to the Association a form of charter to be obtained from the Legislature, and before adjourning, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in establishing a hospital, we desire to make it a general one. We disclaim all sectarian preferences and cordially invite all, of every sect and denomination of christians, to unite with us in founding one general hospital which shall be worthy of our city and vicinity and of the age in which we live."

The organization of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, therefore, dates from the day of the meeting, Wednesday, March 10, 1847.

On April 20, 1847, the contributors met again at "The Odeon," and at it the articles of association were submitted by Honorable Wm. Wilkins, and adopted.

The Western Pennsylvania Hospital was the name chosen for the institution. It was founded for "the reception and relief of lunatics and the infirm, helpless and sick poor, as the funds and condition of the establishment may justify. It shall be an asylum for the afflicted of that class who may be able to become pay patients, and persons receiving accidental injuries may be admitted for the purpose of obtaining surgical aid and relief.

"The institution is intended to be a Hospital for the relief and cure of disease and wounds and not a permanent asylum for poverty or decrepitude.

"Those whose conditions and diseases render them proper objects for the charity of the institution, may be received from any part of Pennsylvania without preference or partiality.

"In deciding upon the admission of patients there shall be no discrimination as to religious denominations, and clergymen shall have access to patients of their own persuasion, subject to the general by-laws in reference to the admission of visitors."

An election was then held and Thomas Bakewell was chosen president. George Breed and John Graham were chosen first and second vice presidents, and the following were named as a board of managers: Messrs. W. J. Totten, John Bissell, William Ebbs, Sylvanus Lothrop, George W. Jackson, John H. Shoenberger, Neville B. Craig, J. K. Moorhead, R. S. Cassatt, Michael Allen, William Wilkins, Jacob Painter, George Hogg, William Holmes, Jesse Carethers, Robert Beer, S. R. Johnston and W. W. Wallace, and by the managers John Harper was made treasurer and secretary.

By-laws were adopted by the managers on April 29, 1847.

The form of an act of incorporation was submitted to the managers and adopted on January 27, 1848, and it was subsequently passed by the Legislature and approved by Governor Frs. R. Shunk, on March 18, 1848.

At the same time "An act to incorporate the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Society and Pittsburgh Board of Trade," passed 3d of April, 1837, was repealed, so far as relates to the said hospital society.

Thus the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was established by an association of philanthropic and public spirited citizens half a century ago, upon such a broad and liberal basis, that their successors in this age of progress and invention, cannot extend the limitation of the object and purpose of the institution beyond the boundary foreseen by the founders.

The first annual meeting of the board of managers under charter was held in the rooms of the Board of Trade, Tuesday, April 18, 1848.

The president stated that although the board had not been able to commence the construction of hospital buildings, the transactions of the past year had been highly conducive to the future prosperity of the institution. Several valuable lots of ground had been offered as sites for the hospital of various extent and distance from the city, ranging in prices from \$100 to \$2,000 per acre. Especially were the properties of James Anderson, in Manchester, now Allegheny, and the property of James S. Craft, Esq., in Oakland, now Pittsburgh, visited and considered as eligible for the purpose. A portion of the then well known Springfield farm was offered upon liberal terms by Harmer Denny, Esq., and learning that a favorable opinion of the location was entertained by the board, a lot of about eleven acres adjoining the Ninth ward was generously presented to the institution. After the execution of the deed for this property the board was apprised by William Crogan, Esq., of the intention of Captain and Mrs. Schenley to make a similar contribution and of his determination to relinquish his personal interest in the land to the hospital. In consequence of this proposition Mr. and Mrs. Denny proposed to exchange the lot that they had transferred for an adjacent lot of somewhat larger extent and which joined the lot offered by Captain and Mrs. Schenley. The board availed themselves of these proposals, both of which were carried into effect, and the property now occupied by the medical and surgical department of the hospital came into the possession of the institution.

During the year 1850, plans and specifications had been prepared by J. W. Kerr, Esq., for the hospital building and the contract for construction of same was allotted to Messrs. J. & A. Patterson, for the sum of \$32,653, including the fencing of the grounds, the building to be completed by the 1st of January next.

In 1851 the building had been finished and paid for but water had not been introduced into the house, requisite heating apparatus had not been constructed nor had the apartments been furnished, and efforts were made to awaken public attention to the importance of providing these requisites for the operation of the hospital. The ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny were appealed to for aid in furnishing the hospital and, in response, the "Helping Hand Society," was organized, the managers of which were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions in money and goods to furnish the apartments. This was accomplished, the parlors, rooms and wards were furnished, the hall and stairs carpeted, the building supplied with beds, linen, etc., sufficient for the comfort and accommodation of fifty patients, and the officers and nurses.

The hospital was opened for reception of patients in January, 1853. Mr. J. P. Langdon was appointed Steward and Mr. and Mrs. Weirick chosen principal male and female nurses. At this time, therefore, the hospital began the practical work of beneficence for which it was established.

During the year ending April 1, 1854, one hundred and seventy-two patients had been under treatment. In the medical department, ninety-two; the surgical department, eighty; twenty-six of these were insane patients. During the year 1854, the insane had been increased to fifty-two under treatment. By the passage of an act of May 8, 1855, the courts and local authorities of twenty-one counties, comprising the Western judicial district of Pennsylvania, were empowered to send criminals and poor lunatics to the hospital to relieve the State Hospital at Harrisburg of its portion of the burden. This compelled the board of managers to extend the accommodations for the reception of this class of patients, by making alterations in the building and enlargements without interfering with the wards required for sick and surgical cases. The board now became satisfied that cases of insanity could not be treated successfully in a hospital open for the admission of other patients and to set about to procure ground in a more retired location and of sufficient extent to admit of the adoption of better remedial means for the care of the insane and with the view of removing the insane to such a department and location, a farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres on the Monongahela river (now Homestead) was purchased costing about \$8,400. This farm, however, was disposed of without loss, the inaccessibility, except by river, rendering it less desirable for hospital purposes than a piece of land on the Ohio river, known as the "Backhouse farm," which farm especially upon the recommendation of Miss D. L. Dix, the noted philanthropist, was bought and upon it the department for the insane was built, and in honor of the distinguished lady, the station on the railroad and the premises belonging to the institution

were named Dixmont. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the department at Dixmont occurred on July 19, 1859.

On April 19, 1856, Dr. Joseph A. Reed was elected to take charge of the medical and insane departments and continued in charge of the insane, after their removal to the new department at Dixmont, in November, 1862, until his death.

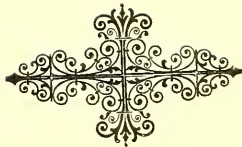
Immediately after the removal of the insane to Dixmont, the medical and surgical department was taken possession of by the war department of the United States for use as a military hospital, and after making extensive repairs and alterations in the building, began to occupy the wards and premises with sick and wounded soldiers, assuming the expense of conducting it, except as to a small salary paid by the board to Dr. John Rea, who was appointed curator to attend to the preservation of the property for the owners of the institution and, at the same time, provide for the sick, helpless and infirm, and for persons suffering from wounds and accidents, as required by the charter.

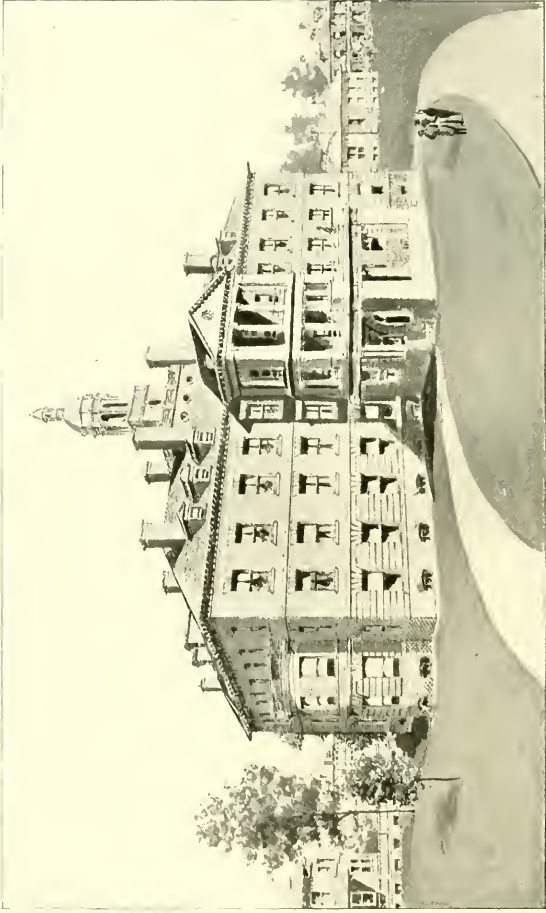
At the close of the war, on October 3, 1865, the premises were formally returned to the hospital authorities, by the United States. Dr. Cyrus B. King was then made physician and curator.

When the government gave up possession, there was left in the hospital quite a number of sick and wounded soldiers who, had they been turned out into the streets, would have had no way to gain a livelihood. The trustees of the sanitary fair fund, knowing this, appropriated the interest of the balance of the fund toward the maintenance of those men, and temporarily, the name "Soldiers' Home" was conferred upon the hospital. The hospital never ceased to keep open for the patients under the charter, but its operations had become restricted from the many causes over which the managers had no control.



THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOS-
PITAL, HARRISBURG.





State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa.—Administration Block.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, HARRISBURG.

The district of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg comprises the following counties: Adams, Berks, Blair, Bedford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Mifflin, Perry, Schuylkill and York. These counties have an area of 10,468 square miles, a population of 1,000,000, and pay into the State Treasury a very large portion of its revenue.

The institution is located a short distance above the city of Harrisburg on the east bank of the Susquehanna river. The prospect embraces parts of the counties of Dauphin, Perry, York, Cumberland, Lancaster and Lebanon, and the view is really one of the prettiest in the State, comprising mountains and rivers.

This institution had its origin in a memorial presented to the Legislature during the session of 1838 and 1839. A number of philanthropic gentlemen urged the erection of a hospital to relieve the insane poor. The memorial was referred to a committee of five members, of which the Hon. Joseph Konigsmacher was chairman. A bill authorizing the erection of a hospital to relieve the insane poor was prepared and passed both houses but failed to receive the signature of the Governor. Subsequently another act was passed on March 4, 1841, authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners upon whom devolved the duty of selecting a site and superintending the erection of a suitable building. They selected a site on the Schuylkill river about two miles below Gray's Ferry (below Philadelphia), and operations were commenced for building, but for some reason they were soon suspended.

The subject was not permitted to rest and in 1844, Miss D. L. Dix, in the prosecution of her benevolent work, having visited the almshouses and jails throughout the State, presented to the Legislature another memorial, and urged the Commonwealth to provide some means for the proper care of its indigent insane.

In the spring of 1845 the Legislature again took up the question by appointing five commissioners to select a site and erect a hospital which should be within two miles of the borough of Harrisburg. The matter again rested for three years until a supplementary act was passed in 1848 authorizing and appointing three additional commissioners. These eight commissioners, viz: Jacob M. Halde-
man, Luther Reily, Hugh Campbell, Charles B. Trego, Joseph Konig

macher, Aaron Bombaugh, John A. Weir and James Fox finally purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty acres about a mile and one-half north of Harrisburg, and the building was commenced in 1848, according to a plan given by the architect John Haviland, of Philadelphia.

The corner stone of the new structure was laid by Governor Johnston on April 7, 1849, and the building was delivered into the hands of the commissioners on June 19, 1851. As no suitable accommodations had been made for the most violent class of patients, it was deemed advisable to erect additional buildings, and this was accordingly done.

The commissioners turned the structure over to the first board of trustees, consisting of the following members, viz: Luther Reiley, M. D., President; John H. Mitchell, M. D., Jesse R. Burden, M. D., Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., Andrew Jones, Joseph Konigmacher, Hugh Campbell, M. D., and W. W. Rutherford, who elected John Curwen, M. D., as resident superintendent and physician, and W. R. Dewitt, Jr., M. D., assistant physician, and William D. Slaymaker as steward.

The report of the board of trustees to the Governor in 1852, stated that the hospital could accommodate more than 300 patients. The inmates at that time, however, numbered but 106. Attention was called to the fact that at the low rate of board charged (\$2.00 per week), there was no justification for any portion of the insane poor of the Commonwealth to be confined in the poor houses, jails or in the dreary rooms of private dwellings.

At the completion of the fourth year of the institution, the inmates had increased to 214, most of whom were public charges. The institution at that time found a difficulty in obtaining the funds from the State, and they notified the Legislature that 214 miserable human beings needed their daily bread, and the institution demanded its just dues in order to pay its indebtedness, for its treasury was absolutely empty. This condition of affairs was largely owing to the fact that the county authorities refused to defray the expenses of such insane poor as they had sent to the hospital. During the year 1855, no convicts were received from the penitentiaries of the State, the trustees having decided that unless a separate building should be provided for them more in the nature of a prison than a hospital, that very few such cases could be admitted with justice to the other patients and the community.

The physical condition of the institution was maintained as well as the financial circumstances would admit by a system of heating and ventilation. The low rate of board was, in the opinion of the trustees (as well as the delay in the counties in making payments for the maintenance of their insane), a cause of their financial trouble.

This want of funds subsequently caused many additional annoyances, and in 1855, at the regular meeting in July, the trustees found themselves at the head of a State institution containing nearly three hundred of her afflicted citizens, and in sight of her Capitol, without an adequate supply of water for cooking and general purposes, water being of necessity carried in buckets from a well at a considerable distance from the hospital. The water question was finally settled, however, by the erection of works.

In 1859, some of the outbuildings were destroyed by fire at a loss of about \$5,000.00. The trustees at this time arranged their application to the Legislature for a suitable hospital building in the nature of a prison to accommodate cases of a criminal nature.

From the opening of the institution to the year 1860, 1,336 patients had been under its care. It was ascertained in 1863 that the average expense for the board, maintenance, attendance and clothing of each patient in the institution for a period of twelve years had been \$232.00 per annum. Suggestions were made that the rate should be increased, but the trustees argued that even a very slight increase would prevent many indigent insane from receiving the care and treatment which the hospital was designed to afford.

The report of the trustees for 1865 dwelt at length upon the fact that out of 1,850 persons treated more than 360 had been discharged restored, and had returned to the duties and the business of life; while about 420 had been either partly restored or had their condition greatly ameliorated.

The institution was visited in 1865 by an epidemic of smallpox, which attacked sixteen men and eight women among the employes (with two deaths), while among the patients there were fifty-three cases with ten deaths.

In 1867 additions were made to the hospital by new buildings for infirmaries, and a re-arrangement of the bath rooms, etc. It was found that the amounts due the institution from the counties, cities and boroughs could be collected through suits in the Dauphin county courts. This was done with great success in many cases.

The overcrowded condition of the hospital was relieved in 1872 by the opening of the Danville Asylum. Although this relief afforded benefit so far as accommodations were concerned, it also deprived the institution of a large proportion of its receipts, and to that extent embarrassed the treasury. At this time the weekly expense of each patient was \$4.66, and in 1873, it was \$4.97.

On the night of Christmas, 1873, a number of the outbuildings of the institution were destroyed by fire, consisting of the wash house, bake house, store rooms, etc. The buildings were reconstructed in such a manner as to be fire proof.

Owing to the increased rate allowed by law for the maintenance of the patients, the institution, at the end of 1875, was able by a system of careful buying to pay all the outstanding indebtedness.

The condition of the hospital buildings as shown by the trustees report of 1876 was deplorable. In their statement to Diller Luther, M. D., secretary of the Board of Public Charities, they say that the original building was constructed with poor material, and that the manner in which it was put together was very careless. The result of this was that the dry rot had shown itself in many of the rooms of the lower story. In every part of the building it was found that wherever it was possible to do so, the contractor, who was also the architect had slighted the work in every way. Ever since the building had been in the hands of the trustees it had been a source of trouble, annoyance and expense. An appropriation was made by the Legislature which relieved the institution from many of these difficulties. Bay windows were erected in five of the wards giving increased light and cheerfulness, and the walls were changed and many alterations made in the entire structure. This work was continued in 1878 when new floors were put in and new windows and doors were also added. Iron stairways were erected to provide means of escape in case of fire, the plastering was renewed and many other improvements made that were calculated to add to the comfort of the patients.

In 1880, on July 8, the trustees elected Margaret A. Cleaves, M. D., of Davenport, Iowa, to have medical control of the female department with Jane K. Garver, M. D., as assistant. This was done under an act of assembly providing for the better regulation and treatment of the female insane of Pennsylvania, approved June 4, 1879.

The wards of the hospital were greatly crowded during the year 1880, and were relieved in the latter part of that year by the removal of eighty patients to the Norristown Hospital.

In 1882 twelve male and twelve female patients were sent to the hospital from the Lancaster County Hospital in consequence of a fire at the latter institution.

Five and one-quarter acres were purchased adjoining the hospital for the erection of new buildings in 1887, and these buildings were erected in 1888.

The trustees, at this period, report that a large number of the men had been employed upon work on the farm, garden, roads of the institution, and also in the boiler, carpenter and shoe shops, and that they had been of financial benefit to the institution.

A plea was made to the Legislature in 1889 to enable the asylum to purchase additional ground and to erect additional buildings, and the plea was put forth that the present main building erected nearly forty years ago was not adapted to the wants of the modern insane.

either in its design or its construction. An appropriation to carry out the wants of the institution was arranged for, and the act passed the House of Representatives, but failed for want of time in the Senate.

In the report of 1892, the necessity of the new buildings was again set forth at length, and it was reiterated that the institution was not adapted to the wants of a modern hospital. An appropriation was then made by the Legislature of \$100,000 for the erection of a new building. The plans and specifications were approved by the Board of Public Charities, and on September 30, 1893, ground was broken for the new building. It was completed in 1895, under the supervision of the architect, Addison Hutton. This new structure is large, plain, substantial and fire proof. It stands on a massive foundation. It is of brick, with stone foundation, having iron stairs and girders and hollow tile floors, and a slate roof. It is three stories in height. The entrance hall is ample and cheerful. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The ventilation is by shafts heated by coils. The drain pipes are hung on the ceiling of the cellar. The first floor of the administration building has a reception room, a business office, a trustee's room, and the superintendent's office. This floor is all tiled. The building contains offices for the physicians and their dining room, and a medical library. The dispensary in this main building is under the charge of J. D. Lutz, pharmacist.

The second floor is devoted to the living apartments of the medical staff together with the usual conveniences, such as bath rooms, etc., and the third floor is the residence of the medical superintendent. The warming and ventilation are accomplished by means of low pressure steam. The radiators are placed in the rooms and so arranged that the occupant can control the heat himself. The ventilation is accomplished by means of flues having within them accelerating coils of pipe which, heated with steam, produces a constant flow of air from every room controllable by register valves.

Female patients make their own clothing and bed linen. The cooking is done by steam, the kettles having steam jackets. There is a dining room in each ward, and a dumb waiter serves every story with food. A pantry adjoins each dining room.

The aged, feeble and decrepit patients are placed on the first floor as in danger of fire they could be better removed in this position. There are lavatories on each floor.

Several amusement rooms with billiard rooms and other games cheer the patients. Flowers and plants adorn the walls, and are in the windows and on frames. A portrait of Miss Dix is prominent.

There is a bake house where the entire baking of the establishment is conducted. A long one-story gallery for exercising is useful for

the males, and there is a similar one for the females. There are about 1,800 to 2,000 bound volumes for the inmates' use, and many daily, weekly and monthly periodicals are taken. Music is allowed at any time. There is a music room for the use of the patients containing an organ and a piano. The two amusement rooms in the branch section are large and pleasant.

Fire hose are placed in every ward of the buildings. A barber is employed. There are large dormitories in the branch where the beds of the patients are placed. Wire springs and hair mattresses are used on the beds throughout the institution. There is a large dining room in the branch where there are 183 male patients.

A bed, table and chair furnish the rooms, and in some cases bureaus are added for the use of both sexes where they are able to appreciate them. The branch buildings are newer and more improved than the old wings. The boiler room contains six large boilers, each of seventy horse power.

An artesian well for drinking purposes is on the grounds, being six hundred and ninety feet in depth, and the water rises to within forty feet of the surface. This supplies the building with drinking water, while that for general purposes comes from Asylum creek which runs through the grounds and is gathered into a large reservoir and filtered into a pumping basin and then pumped by two Worthington engines into tanks located on the top of a large tower and distributed by gravity through the buildings.

The male inmates make the hair mattresses needed by the institution. They also repair the shoes of the inmates and assist in cleaning the wards and the carpentering work of the buildings, the plumbing and steam fitting, for which there is a machine shop on the grounds with two engineers. There are competent overseers for all the work done in the institution.

The female patients assist in the cooking, the laundry and the sewing for the women's wards, while a tailor cares for the garments of the men, assisted when practicable by one or two patients. The men aid in the laundry and kitchen work.

The demolishing of the old administration building deprived the institution of its chapel, and the trustees now very earnestly desire the construction of a Christian chapel, and also an amusement room.

The following gentlemen have served as presidents of the Board:

Hon. Luther Reily,	John L. Atlee, M. D.,
Thos. S. Kirkbride, M. D.,	Traill Green, M. D.,
George Dock, M. D.,	Hon. L. W. Hall.

The following gentlemen have at different times served for longer or shorter periods as trustees of this hospital:

Dr. Luther Reily,	Dr. Stephen B. Kieffer,
Dr. Hugh Campbell,	J. C. Bomberger,
Joseph Konigmacher,	Henry Gilbert,
Aaron Bombaugh,	George Bergner,
Dr. John K. Mitchell,	Wm. Lowther,
Dr. Jesse R. Burden,	R. F. Kelker,
Dr. W. W. Rutherford,	Wm. Calder,
Dr. E. W. Roberts,	Henry T. Darlington,
Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. L. Jones,	Daniel Eppley,
John Roberts,	John M. Pomeroy,
Dr. Joseph Henderson,	Hiram Corson, M. D.,
Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg,	Hon. Chas. L. Bailey,
Dr. Mercer Brown,	W. W. Jennings,
Dr. George Dock,	F. Asbury Awl,
Dr. Thomas J. Betton,	A. P. Lusk,
A. O. Heister,	D. A. Orr,
Dr. Samuel Jones,	A. H. Light,
Dr. George W. Porter,	Hon. Levi Maish,
Hamilton Alricks,	Hon. L. W. Hall,
Frederick Watts,	Samuel G. Lane, M. D.,
Dr. John L. Atlee,	J. P. Wickersham, LL. D.,
A. G. Waterman,	Spencer C. Gilbert,
Dr. Alfred M. Green,	Samuel Small,
James J. Barclay,	H. L. Orth, M. D.
Jacob R. Eby,	Geo. F. Baer,
S. Miles Green,	W. K. Alricks,
Philip Dougherty,	J. H. Bosler,
John H. Briggs,	Horace Keesey,
D. W. Gross,	S. A. Ancona,
F. B. Penniman,	C. G. Mullen,
Dr. George Bailey,	Gen. David M. Gregg,
Dr. Traill Green,	Alexander Craig, M. D.
Charles S. Minor,	

Of these, Drs. Reily, Campbell, Mitchell, Burden, Rutherford, Roberts, Kirkbride, Henderson, Muhlenberg, Brown, Dock, Betton, Jones, Atlee, Alfred M. Green, Kieffer, Lane, and Messrs. Konigmacher, Bombaugh, Jones, Roberts, Heister, Alricks, Watts, Waterman, Eby, Dougherty, Briggs, Penniman, Gilbert, Bergner, Calder, Lamberton, Eppley, Jennings, Lusk and Wickersham have died.

The superintendents have been:

Jno. Curwen, M. D., 1851-1871. H. L. Orth, M. D., 1891.
J. Z. Gerhard, M. D., 1871-1891.

The assistant physicians have been:

Dr. Wm. R. De Witt,	Dr. A. P. Gerber,
Dr. S. Preston Jones,	Dr. George D. Stahley,
Dr. S. S. Schultz,	Dr. Jane K. Garver,
Dr. R. A. Martin,	Dr. Martha Morgan,
Dr. J. A. Miller,	Dr. M. U. Gerhard,
Dr. T. F. Campbell,	Dr. Martin W. Barr,
Dr. Richard Koch,	Dr. John C. Stevens,
Dr. Robert R. Wiestling,	Dr. W. E. Wright,
Dr. E. E. B. Shaffer,	Dr. I. J. Dunn,
Dr. Charles V. Thome,	Dr. J. Titcomb Sprague,
Dr. John H. McCreary,	Dr. W. H. Harrison,
Dr. J. Z. Gerhard,	Dr. Frances Denner,
Dr. L. S. Reber,	Dr. Frances A. Merriam,
Dr. R. J. Hess,	

The stewards have been:

Wm. D. Slaymaker,	George F. Ross,
David Smith,	Benjamin F. Kendig,
Joel Mineckley,	J. B. Livingston,
Wm. S. Rutherford,	

The matrons have been:

Mrs. Mary A. Wilt,	Mrs. A. C. Sprecher,
Mrs. Ellen Cole,	Mrs. M. M. McCandlish,
Sarah H. Pollock,	Isabella Cruickshank,
Lizzie Ziegler,	

The following are the officers of the Harrisburg Insane Asylum for the year 1896:

Board of Trustees.

L. W. Hall, President, Harrisburg, Dauphin county.
F. Asbury Aul, Secretary, Harrisburg, Dauphin county.
Charles L. Bailey, Harrisburg, Dauphin county.
Charles H. Mullin, Mt. Holly Springs, Cumberland county.
Alexander Craig, Columbia, Lancaster county.

NOTE.—Dr. H. L. Orth, Superintendent and Physician of the Harrisburg Insane Asylum was born in Harrisburg in August, 1842, educated at Yale College and the University of Pennsylvania. He was a medical cadet in the United States army during the War of the Rebellion.

He practiced as a physician in Harrisburg from 1856 to 1891, when he was appointed to his present position. During most of this period he was surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Harrisburg.

Since entering the hospital he has abandoned the system heretofore adopted of mechanical and physiological restraint.

Spencer C. Gilbert, Harrisburg, Dauphin county.

Samuel Small, York, York county.

W. K. Alricks, Harrisburg, Dauphin county.

David McM. Gregg, Reading, Berks county.

Resident Officers.

H. L. Orth, M. D. Superintendent and Physician.

W. E. Wright, M. D., Assistant Physician.

William H. Harrison, M. D., Assistant Physician and Pathologist.

Francis A. Merriam, M. D., Assistant Physician.

J. B. Livingston, Steward.

Miss Isabella Cruikshank, Matron.



PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE
COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.



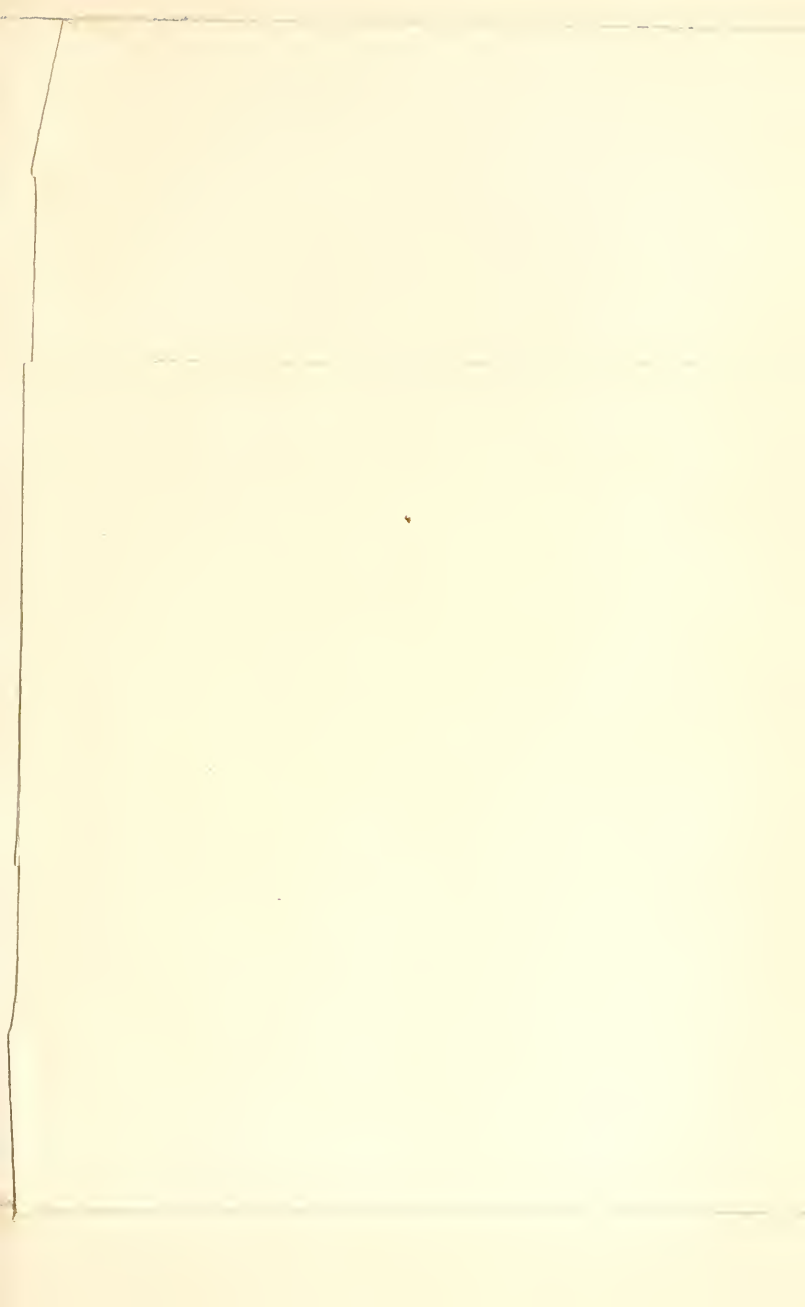


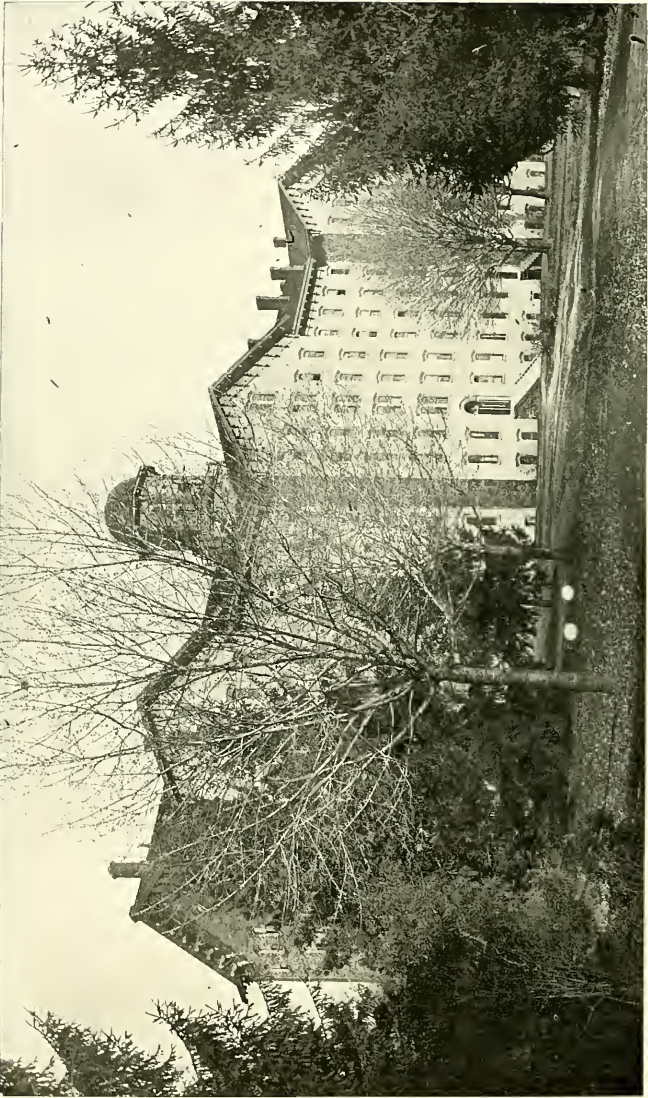




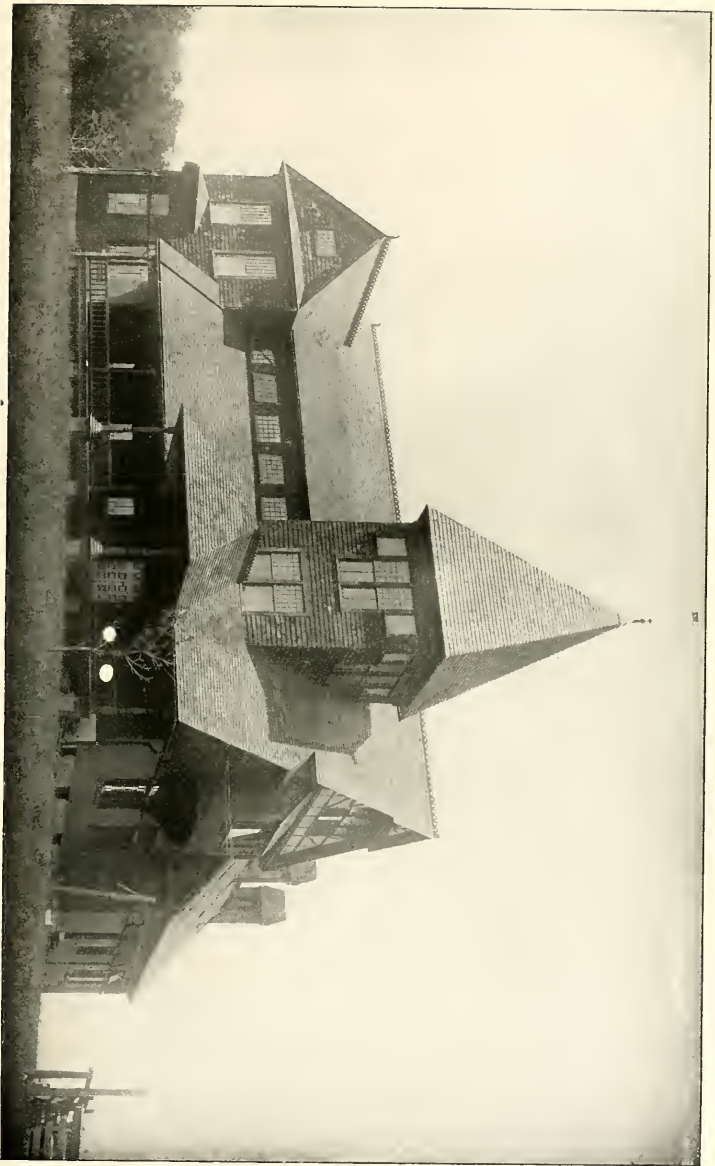
PHOTO BY SPETZ, POTTSVILLE.

The Pennsylvania State College, 1894.

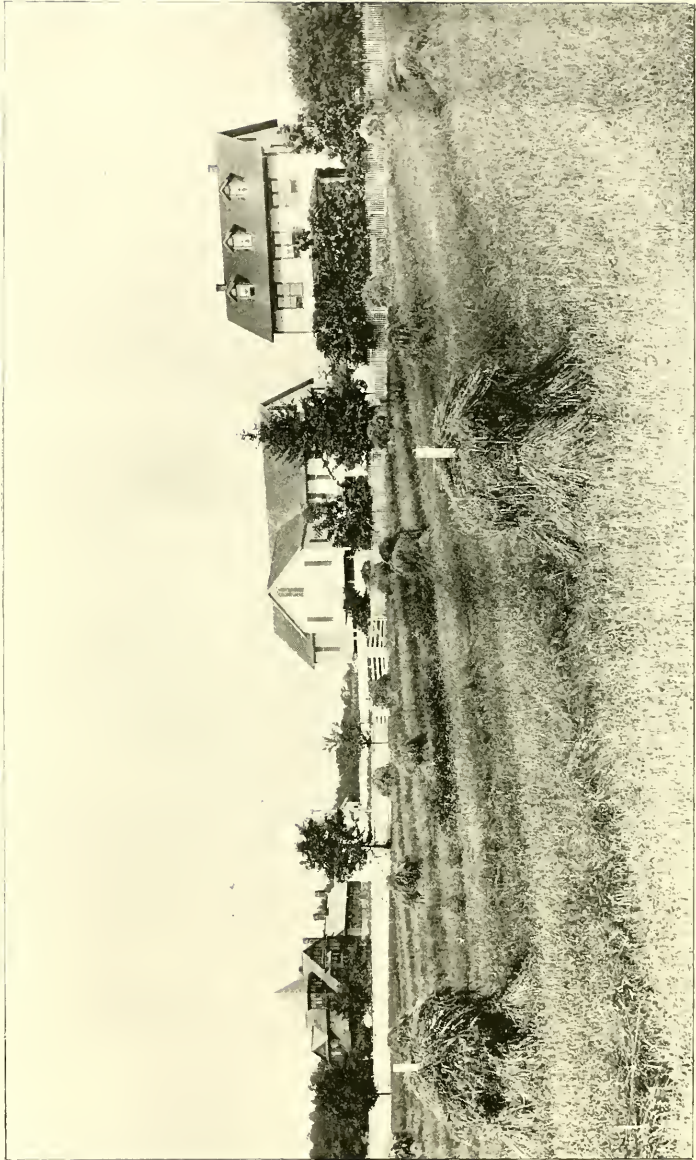




The Pennsylvania State College—Main Building.



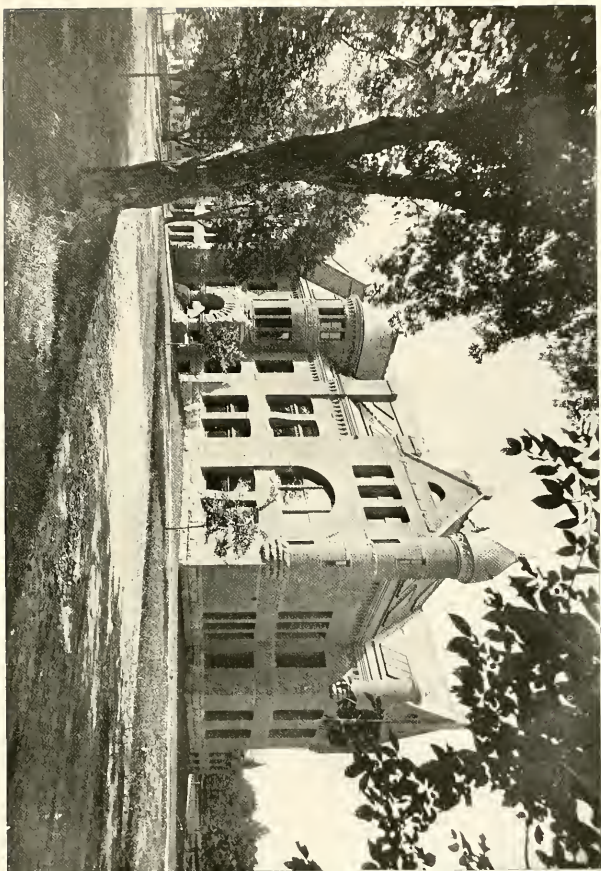
Experiment Station—Office and Laboratory Building.



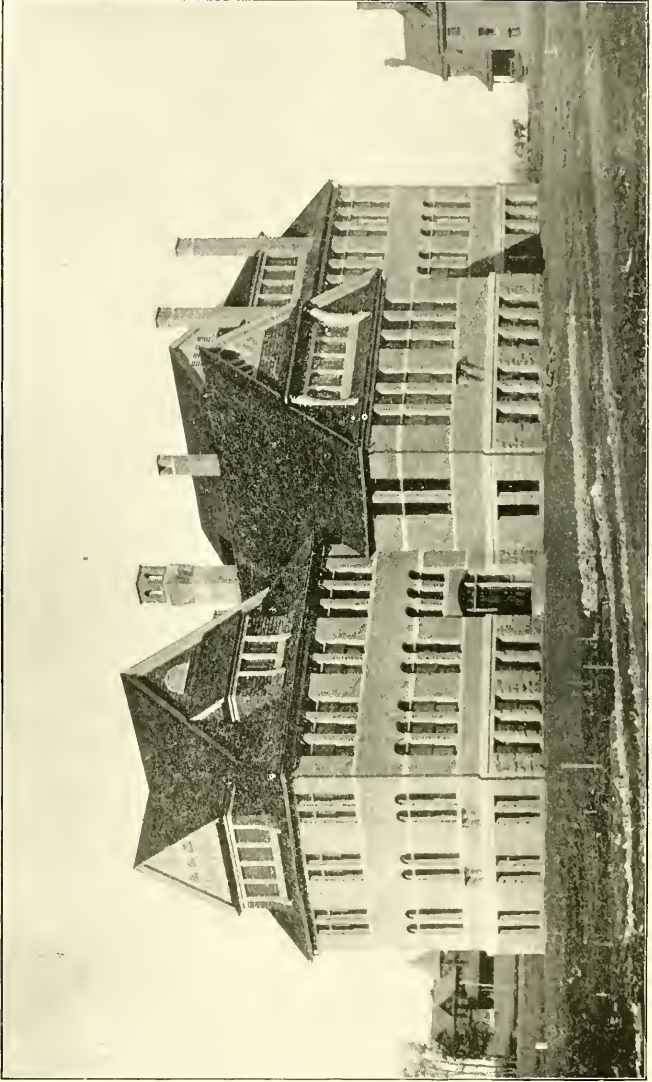
Office and Laboratory Building.

Experiment Station.

Farm Buildings.



The Engineering Building, State College.



Physical and Chemical Laboratories.



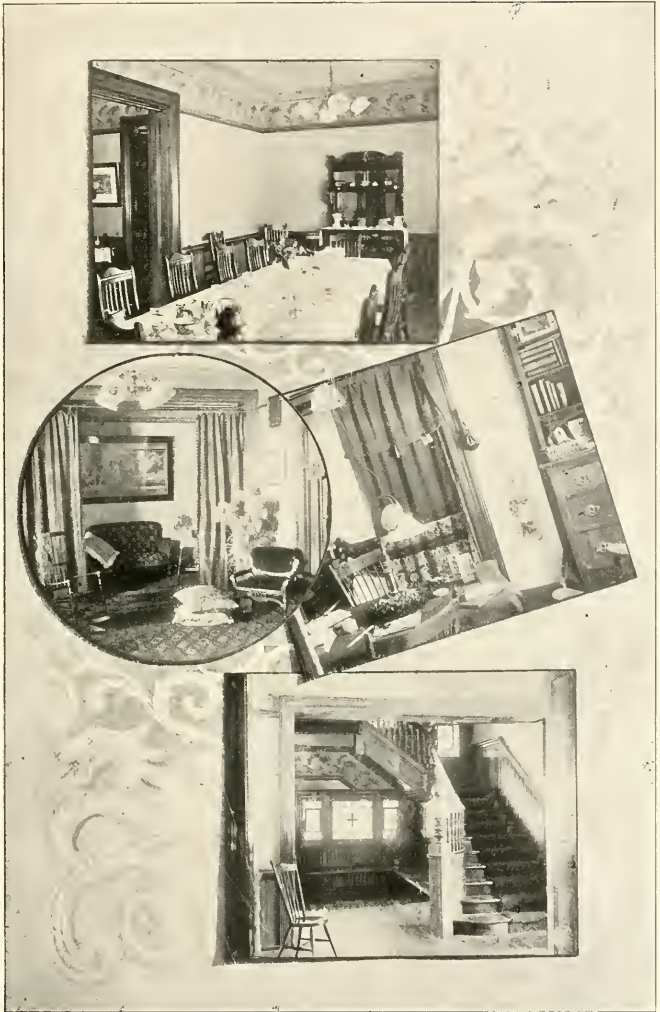
Botanical Buildings.



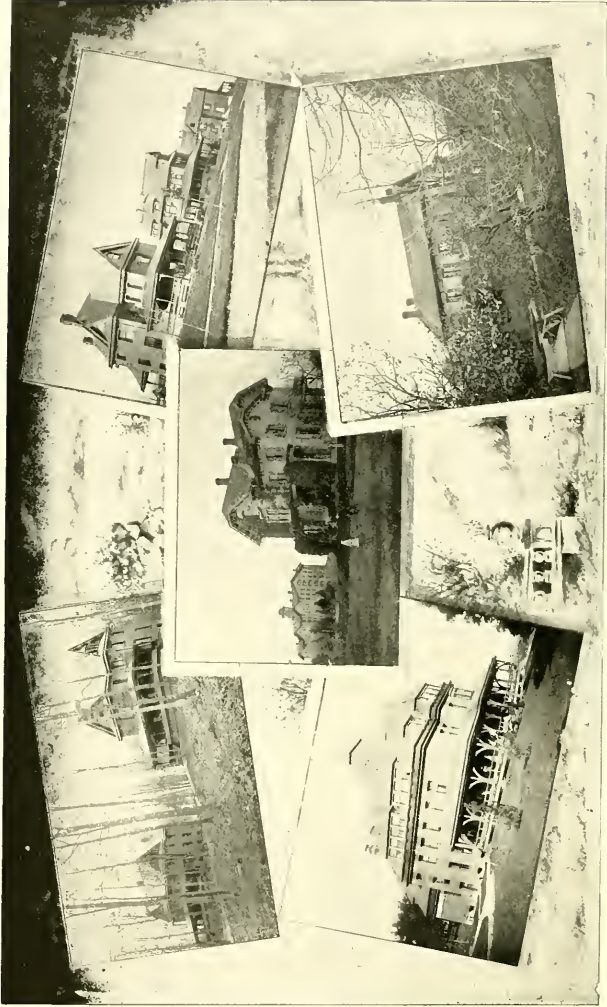
Engineering Building—West View.



Armory with Artillery Squad.



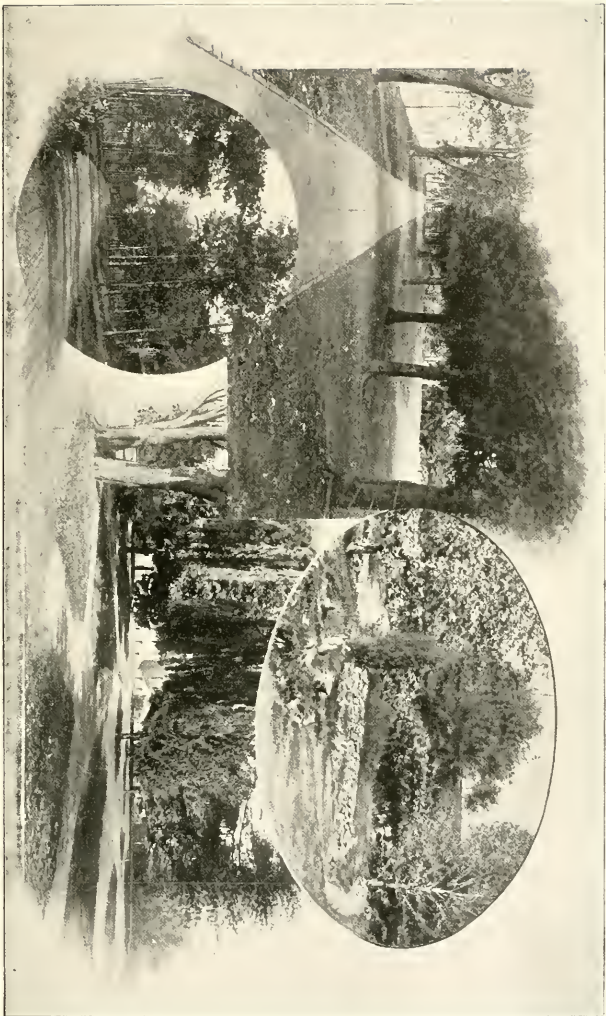
Interior Views in Young Ladies' Cottage.



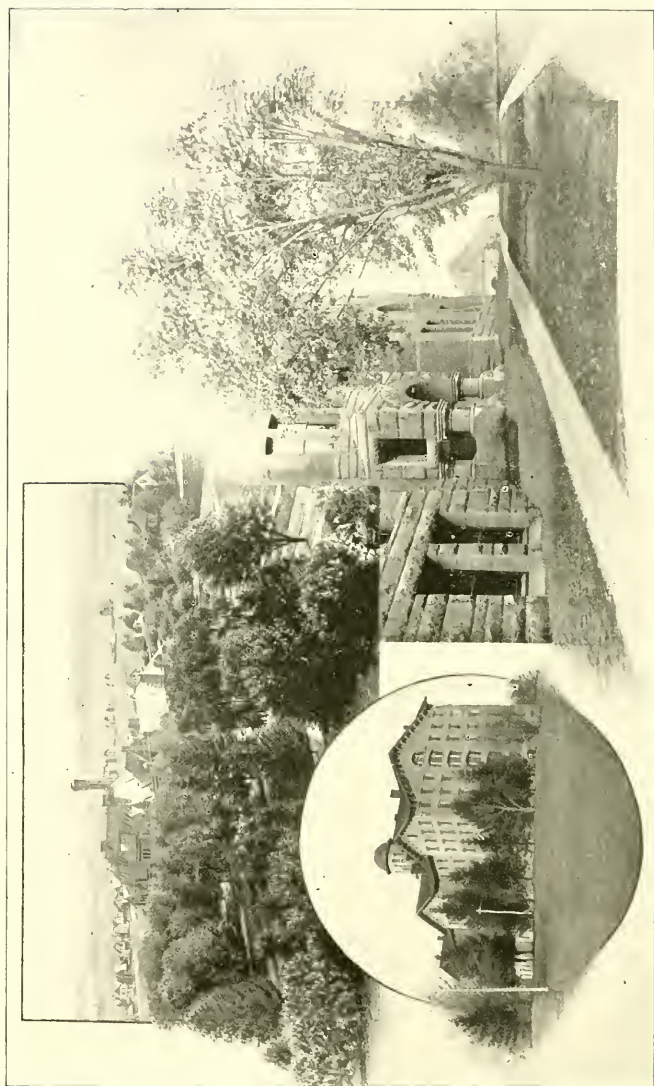
The Ladies' Cottage.

Residences of Professors.

President's Residence.



Views on the College Campus.



Views on the College Campus.



The Elementary Physical Laboratory.



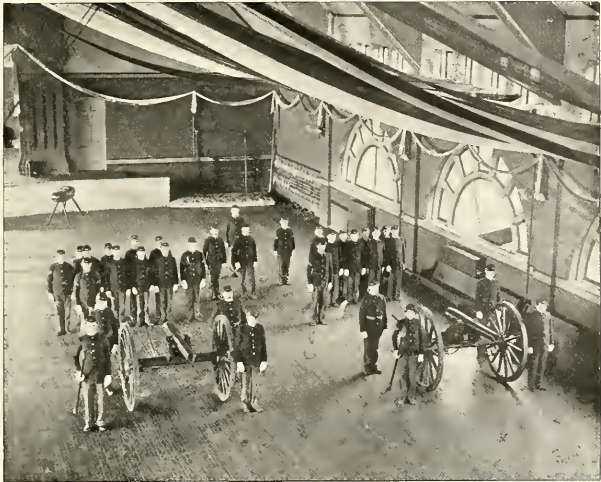
A History Class Room.



The Ladies' Cottage.



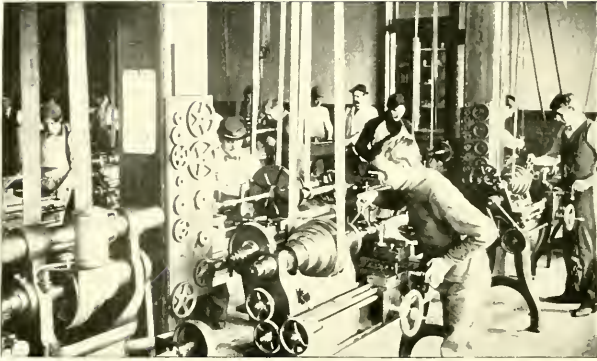
A Literary Society Hall.



Artillery in Armory.



Engineering Building—Rear View.



Machine Shop.



Freshman Drawing Room.



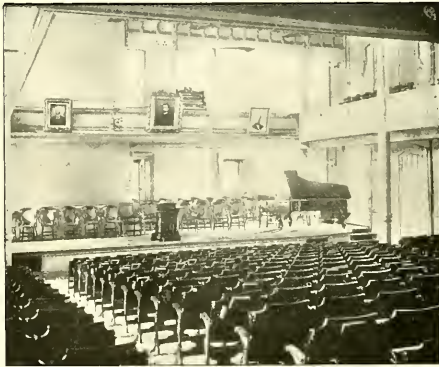
Main Drawing Room.



Designing Room.



A Drawing Room.



The Chapel.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

The board of trustees of the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania" in 1862, appointed a committee to draft a history of the institution. As this was the parent of the present Pennsylvania State College, some extracts from that history may be of interest.

The State of Pennsylvania was one of the first in the Union to adopt measures for the diffusion of agricultural intelligence. As early as 1785 the Philadelphia Agricultural Society was founded, and its members met regularly for a number of years. This was a local organization. In 1823, however, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society was founded.

In 1850 a call was issued for a meeting to be held at Harrisburg on January 21st, 1851. This convention was attended by delegates from fifty-five counties of the State. Annual meetings of the Agricultural Society continued and at the one which assembled on January 18th, 1853, at Harrisburg, the following resolution was adopted:

"That an Agricultural convention be held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 8th of March next, to adopt measures for the establishment of an Agricultural institution to be styled, "The Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania," with a model farm attached thereto, and that the convention consist of as many delegates from each district as there are Senators and Legislators from the same; said delegates to be chosen by the Agricultural Societies where such are located, and in other districts by the friends of Agricultural Education."

The convention met and recommended the establishment of a school. This was incorporated by the Legislature in April, 1854. The charter provided that the institution should be called the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania, and should be under the control of a board of trustees, composed of the presidents of the county agricultural societies, and the president and vice president of the State Agricultural Society, thirteen of whom should constitute a quorum. They were directed to meet at Harrisburg on the second Thursday of June after the passage of the act and to organize and select a site and erect buildings for an institution, and procure a good practical farmer for its principal, who, with such other persons, as should from time to time be employed as teachers, should compose the faculty.

The act of Assembly was found to be defective because it made no appropriation and it was referred back to the next Legislature to remedy this defect. On Feb. 22, 1855, a second act was passed repealing the first charter and making it lawful for the Pennsylvania

State Agricultural Society to appropriate annually such sums as might be required to aid the institution. An executive committee was chosen and proposals were received for sites upon which to erect the new school.

Among other propositions was one from Gen. James Irvin to donate 200 acres in Centre county and at the third meeting of the board of trustees of the college this proposal was accepted.

The site chosen was in Centre county near the geographical centre of the State at a distance of about twenty-one miles northeast of the Pennsylvania railroad at Spruce creek, and about the same distance northwest of it at Lewistown, and nine miles southwest of Bellefonte. It embraced a limestone soil of good natural quality in a fine, healthy district, affording a view of the beautiful Penn's Valley in which it is situated, and which, at this place is about ten miles wide. On the northwest, at a distance of about six miles, is the long range of the Bald Eagle mountains and beyond these the Smoky mountains of the Alleghenies. In the opposite direction, at an equal distance are the rolling ridges of the Seven mountains; while to the southwest, as far as the eye can reach extends the Penn's Valley, and in the opposite direction, at the distance of about three miles, Nittany mountain rises abruptly and divides it into two valleys, Penn's and Nittany. With these mountains in the horizon, and an intermediate landscape of five to ten miles, interspersed with farms and timbered lands, few points in the State afford finer views than that from the cupola of the college buildings.

A committee was appointed to ask the Legislature for \$50,000. Two hundred additional acres of land were obtained from Gen. Irvin. The appropriation of \$50,000 was raised on condition that an equal amount should also be raised by private subscription. The buildings were then contracted for \$55,000. Much difficulty ensued in obtaining the \$50,000 by private subscription and in 1857, the financial affairs of the college were seriously embarrassed, and there were every prospect of a failure of the enterprise. Five of the trustees subscribed \$500.00 each thus enabling them to draw an equal amount from the State, and with this and other subscriptions, the buildings were at length made habitable though far from being completed, and the school opened on February 16th, 1859, about one hundred pupils being present during the session. The dining-room and kitchen at this time were only mere board shanties. The college struggled through 1859 and 1860. The Legislature of 1861 contributed \$49,900 to complete the buildings. This sum, however, was not sufficient to do the work and the money only accomplished the completion of one wing of the building.

The name "Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania," originated partly from the feeling that farmers might be prejudiced against the word "college" (as that of a place where boys only contracted bad

habits), and partly with the idea of founding a small institution with a limited course of instruction, similar to the agricultural schools of Europe, which are subordinate to the agricultural colleges there, but the school on being organized adopted a course of instruction in mathematics and the natural sciences, more extensive than that of any agricultural college of Europe, and a correspondingly longer time devoted to the course was required for graduation. Its organization had from the beginning been on a collegiate basis, and the trustees only awaited their time to change its name. Therefore, at the solicitation of the faculty and on the recommendation of the president of the board of trustees, H. N. McAllister made an application to the Centre county court at its spring session, 1862, for a change of name, to the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania." The court granted the request and the name as changed was approved by the board at its next meeting convened at Harrisburg, May 6th, 1862.

The school was fortunate in having for its first president Dr. Evan Pugh who had become deeply imbued with the fundamental conceptions underlying modern methods of teaching the applied sciences, and had studied in Germany at a time when very few Americans went abroad for that purpose. He entered upon his work here with great energy and enthusiasm, and the scheme of instruction as already stated was put upon a collegiate basis from the beginning. Dr. Pugh stated in 1862 that "the school on being organized adopted a course of mathematics and natural sciences more extensive than that in any agricultural college of Europe, and that the trustees only awaited a suitable time to change its name." Accordingly, as has been said before, the name was changed in 1862 to "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania."

In 1862, the United States Congress donated to the several States public lands equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative from each State under the census of 1860. Only such land as was liable to private entry at \$1.25 per acre was included in this donation. The act provided that all moneys derived from the sale of the land should be securely invested in stocks of the United States, or of the State or other safe stocks yielding not less than five per cent. upon their par value; and that the money so invested should constitute a perpetual fund, "the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may claim the benefit of the act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be (without excluding other scientific branches and including military tactics), to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanical arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the State may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Under the census of 1860 Pennsylvania had twenty-four Representatives and two Senators in Congress, and received land scrip representing 780,000 acres of land. It was to be sold by special commission consisting of the Governor, the Auditor General, and the Surveyor General; but, by direction of the Legislature, the sale of the scrip was deferred until 1867. The market had, in the meantime, become glutted with the sales made by other states and the Pennsylvania commission was, accordingly, obliged to sacrifice its scrip at prices ranging from 55 cents to 90 cents per acre. The average price was between 56 and 57 cents per acre. The total proceeds amounted to \$439,186.80.

By an act approved in 1867 one-tenth of the proceeds of the above sale was directed to be expended in the purchase of three experimental farms. Three farms were accordingly purchased one in Chester county, one in Centre and one in Indiana county. The ones in Chester and Indiana counties were subsequently sold.

By acts approved April 1, 1863 and February 19, 1867, the Legislature appropriated the "interest and income" of the entire amount to the college on the ground, as stated in the act, that it was then giving the kind of instruction required by the law of Congress. The trustees of the college, by resolution adopted March 13th, 1867, accepted the trust and have ever since held the act of Congress, (as assented to by the State) to be absolutely binding upon them and have made their annual reports to the United States and the State governments accordingly.

From 1855 to 1867, the sum of \$99,900 was the total amount given to the institution by the Legislature, and the entire sum was expended in the erection of the original building; but, owing to the great advance in the cost of building materials occasioned by the war which broke out in 1861, the resources at the disposal of the trustees proved inadequate to complete the main building, and the Legislature by an act, approved April 11th, 1866, authorized them to borrow \$80,000 and secure the same by a mortgage. The institution had no endowment and no source of revenue except the fees of students, and the attempt to make such an institution self-supporting failed. After the income began to accrue from the sales of public lands donated to the State by the Congress in 1862, that income was granted to the college, for the reason that it was the only institution in Pennsylvania which was undertaking to give the kind of education actually required by the United States law. As the lands were sold the proceeds were invested in public bonds. In 1871, the Surveyor-General recommended that these bonds be sold, the proceeds covered into the State treasury, and that a bond of the State for \$500,000.00 be issued to the college. His reasons for these recommendations were stated in the report for 1871, as follows: "It is a well known fact, however, that the State did not enact any efficient legislation looking to the

sale of the land-scrip until nearly four years after the passage of the act of Congress donating the same, and not until many of the States had disposed of a large portion of their scrip, thereby, in a measure, supplying the demand and stocking the market with it, so that the price had fallen off about fifty per cent. with a further downward tendency, before the necessary legislation was had, and which then only provided for the sale of one-third of the scrip-land held by the State. Thus it may be fairly inferred that for the want of prompt legislation, the fund is not as large as it should have been and the college endowed by it has not derived the aid it should have received from the interest on the fund for four or five years."

The Legislature passed an act accordingly which was approved on April 3rd, 1872, in accordance with which the securities held by the commission were sold, the proceeds amounting to \$410,290.50 paid into the State treasury and a single bond of the State for \$500,000.00 payable in fifty years was given to the college. By this action the State apparently added \$89,709.50 to the proceeds of the sales of the land, but in reality it only made up a small portion of the loss to the National grant, occasioned by the failure of the Legislature to provide for the sale of scrip at an early date when the proceeds according to the Surveyor-General, would have been about twice as great. Since that date the college has received an income of about \$30,000.00 a year from the United States. In 1878, the Legislature provided for the payment of the mortgage debt of \$80,000.00 which it had authorized twelve years before.

The passage of Congress of the land grant act in 1862, and the appropriation of the income therefrom to the college gave it a new lease of life, though it was more than ten years after the action of the Congress before the necessary State legislation permitted the college to receive the full amount of that income. Since 1873, it has received \$30,000 annually from that source. In 1874, the recognition of the fact that the law of Congress necessarily widened the scope of its work the name of the institution was again changed and it has since been known as the Pennsylvania State College. The college, however, even while it had been exclusively agricultural in name, had so enlarged its range of work that it followed quite closely the lines laid down by the law of Congress, and thus the acceptance of the provisions of the act by the State of Pennsylvania and the appropriation of its benefits to the college made no important change in the direction or the methods of its instruction.

In 1881, however, a very important rearrangement and enlargement of courses of study was made by the faculty and approved by the trustees, which may be said to mark a distinct epoch in the educational organization of the college and one from which may be dated a new era in its growth. The substance of the new scheme was specialization in technical lines. A classical course and a general

educational course, called the "General Science Course" were substituted for the three previously maintained (agricultural, classical and scientific), and four technical courses added, viz: Agricultural, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, and Natural History.

The scheme was necessarily incomplete, but while it has been modified and enlarged in nearly every detail, the fundamental principle of differential courses (rather than elective studies) based on a common foundation of training, has been ever since substantially maintained, and the growth of the college has followed along the main lines of the plan thus mapped out. The General Science course has been maintained but strengthened. The classical course has been changed into the Latin-scientific course, by dropping Greek and the course in agricultural has been changed from a two years' to a four years' course. The number of technical courses has been increased by the separation of the chemistry and physics course into two and by the addition of mechanical engineering. A course in biology had been substituted for that in natural history. Besides these courses, of four years each, there have been established a ladies' course of two years, an elementary course of three years in mechanic arts, a short course in chemistry, one in agriculture and one in the industrial art and design of two years each. Besides all these the agricultural work of the college has been increased manifold by the establishment of an experimental station and the maintenance of it in full and effective operation and plans have been put in the way of execution designed to vary this branch of work in such ways as to bring it more directly and widely into the reach of the people of the State. In this enlargement and improvement of facilities, it is interesting to note that it has not been the product of a preconceived theory simply, but a natural growth in response to needs and demands actually existing. The number of students increased and the teaching force received many additions.

On April 28th, 1881, at the request of the board of trustees of the college, the Legislature adopted a concurrent resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the charge that the management of the institution failed to comply with the requirements of the act of Congress of July 2nd, 1862., and the subsequent acts of the Pennsylvania Assembly. This committee consisted of thirteen members, viz, eight Representatives and five Senators, but its labors were practically left in the hands of a sub-committee consisting of Senators Amos H. Mylin and Jos. C. Newmyer and Representative C. T. Alexander and two others. The sub-committee adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That all persons who have any complaints to make against the management of the Pennsylvania State College, be invited to forward to the committee at Harrisburg, on or before March 20, 1882, any statement in writing they desire to make."

A long investigation followed which, (commencing on October, 1881), was not completed until February, 1883. This inquiry, the active prosecution of which, was virtually in the hands of Amos H. Mylin, exposed almost every detail of the business and characteristics of the institution from its origin. The final report which was made to the Legislature by that gentleman embraced fifteen pages of history and recommendations, substantially, however, affirming that the college had been conducted in accordance with legal requirements and concluding as follows:

"The immediate needs of the college we believe it would be a sound and wise policy for the State to supply. Although in its organization, a private corporation, it is in every proper sense the child of the State, and we are strongly impressed with the conviction that the time has come when the State should give it such fostering care as will make it not only an object of just pride, but a source of immeasurable benefit to our sons and daughters. In case the Legislature should adopt the policy herein proposed, it might be thought advisable to modify, with the consent of the corporation, the existing constitution of the board of trustees, either by making it more largely representative, or more directly amenable to the control of the State government. In conclusion, your committee would most respectfully represent that a re-organization of the board of trustees seems imperatively required if the purposes of the State College are to be realized by the agricultural and mechanical classes of the State, to the extent of its original design. The law that made the agricultural societies the custodians of the welfare of this school, seemed at the time to be the best that could be done; but their change of character since that time has unfitted them for this responsibility as their failure to participate in the annual meetings clearly demonstrates. By the same law, a number of the State officials were made ex-officio members of the board; a duty they seem to have overlooked as we find by the minutes of the board, their presence rarely, if ever, noticed. It has also been suggested and strongly urged upon the committee that if the Legislature sees fit to authorize the sale of the experimental farms that an experimental station should be established. We think this a good suggestion and would recommend the subject to the careful consideration of the Legislature."

An act of Congress establishing agricultural experimental stations in the colleges in different States was passed on March 2nd, 1887. This act appropriated to each of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, (and commonly known as the land grant colleges) the sum of \$15,000 per annum for the purpose of establishing at those colleges "Experimental stations." The act was thus supplementary to the original grant of 1862, and enabled the colleges to prosecute effectually an important branch of

agricultural work for which most of them had before very inadequate means. In accordance with the provision of this, which was known as the Hatch act, the Pennsylvania State College "Agricultural Experiment Station" was established by a vote of the trustees June 30, 1887. All the apparatus and appliances for experiment then possessed by the college were constituted in the equipment of the station and to it was committed the continuance and expansion of the experimental work hitherto carried on. The organization of the experimental station as a distinct department of the college devoted solely to the prosecution of investigations in the interest of agriculture was thus the last step in the development of this branch of the work of the college. The change was a change of organization to meet new conditions and not a change of spirit or aims, and in no sense interrupted the continuity of the work. The resources of the college for agricultural experiment work included the farm known as the Central Experimental Farm, of about 100 acres, with its buildings, stocks and tools, valued at thirteen thousand dollars, a fair stock of chemical apparatus and reagents and a chemical laboratory and office in the college building.

In 1887 the Legislature began to make appropriations for the erection of additional buildings. By providing for the erection of new buildings and the renovation of the old ones, it enabled the trustees to put an entirely new face upon the institution and to provide working accommodations for several of the leading departments of instruction which in fitness and convenience and tastefulness are, as a whole, unexcelled. The agricultural department has its new building for the offices and laboratories of the experiment station with a new creamery for experimental purposes, and a very important improvement of the barns for carrying on ordinary farming operations, or for conducting experiments in feeding and other lines of agricultural inquiry. The military department is provided with one of the best drill halls in the country which is also serving an admirable purpose as a gymnasium, the botanical department, the chemical department, the ladies' department and the department of physics and electrotechnics are also provided for in commodious and attractive buildings. The buildings are heated by steam and lighted by electricity and all steam for heating and lighting and power is made at a single central plant and conveyed by pipes to the several structures. The beginning which has thus been made in providing suitable accommodations for the different departments of work has not only placed these departments in a position to meet the growing demands upon them, but has greatly relieved the pressure for room and facilities which had come to be painfully felt in some departments. A large and admirably arranged building for the use of the departments of civil, mechanical and mining engineering, will put these departments upon an equally favorable footing, both for present demands and future growth.

The college, proper, is a massive stone building, five stories in height, from the roof of which in all directions is had what is said to be one of the broadest and finest views in Pennsylvania. This building is two hundred and forty feet front and nearly a hundred feet from front to rear. It contains chapel, library, museums, society halls, class rooms, offices, and a large number of dormitories. It is heated throughout with steam, is lighted with electricity, and is furnished on every story with pure water from an artesian well 350 feet in depth which is also the source of the supply to other buildings everywhere upon the campus.

A recent publication gives in detail the character of the instruction to students.

Every student in agriculture is trained in the sciences which lie at the foundation of that occupation. He works in the botanical, chemical and physical laboratories, and then observes the application of principles in the actual management of the farm and in the conducting of an extensive series of experiments of crops and with cattle feeding. Every student in biology, by the use of the microscope, microtome, by vivisection and by excursions is given a broad foundation in anatomy, histology and embryology and is trained in the power of observation and of reasoning from facts. Every student in chemistry goes through a long and elaborate series of analysis in the working laboratories. Every student in geology is engaged in field work of examining the strata, (with a wide range of which from the Silurian to the upper productive measures of the Carboniferous, Centre county is well favored). Every student in civil engineering learns the use of instruments, solves practical problems and performs the operations with which engineers are engaged in actual service. Every student in mining engineering spends an allotted time underground where he is required to make surveys or to examine the methods of extracting the ore, and, later, of converting it into metal. He has an extensive course of lathe work, setting engine valves, testing boilers, and designing, contemporaneously with the study of principles. Thus, during the collegiate years and the recently inaugurated summer schools, the training of the hand keeps pace with that of the head. The summer school affords a particularly good opportunity for uninterrupted work, extending, after commencement, for two weeks, of six eight hour days each, and is devoted to shop-work and excursions.

At present the co-ordinated courses of instruction comprise agriculture, biology, chemistry, general science, electrical, civil, and mechanical engineering, industrial art and designs, physics and mechanics, and mathematics. Excepting that in the industrial design, each course occupies four years of thirty-five weeks each, which time is spent in fifteen hours per week in recitation and ten hours per week in the laboratory or field work called "practicum." Short

courses of two years each are also provided in mechanic arts and in mining. At the completion of a four years' course the student is awarded a degree of Bachelor of Science, that of engineer or of master being conferred only after a post-graduate year, or after three years of successful professional work. In addition to the above, a classical course is offered with the conference of the degree of Bachelor of Arts at its completion. During the freshman and sophomore years a perfectly symmetrical drill is given students in English, and in one other language, in history, mathematics, chemistry and drawing, after which a differentiation takes place according to the specialty pursued, though even in the junior and senior years the several sections of these classes take certain subjects in common.

The present requirements for admission are those adopted by the various college associations, viz: English, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, United States history and physiology; while for the accommodation of those who may be deficient in one or more of the studies named, a sub-freshman class has been added to fill the hiatus between some of the secondary schools and the college. Military drill is enforced upon all students who are not excused for physical reasons or conscientious scruples; the battalion, divided into four companies, with their cadet officers, being at present under the command of Lieut. E. W. McCaskey, 21st Infantry, U. S. A. By a recent law of the State the commissioned officers of the battalion are eligible to appointment as brevet second lieutenant in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Gymnasium exercise is recommended and athletics are fostered under strict regulations by the faculty. No student is allowed to take part in an athletic contest who is not at the time "in full and regular standing." Only sixty collegiate hours are allowed to the college foot ball team for intercollegiate visits while the base ball club is granted a leave of absence not exceeding forty collegiate hours. On the field and track their animal spirits find vent in healthy emulation. Here, even, their inter-class contests are settled without cane rushes or other disgraceful fights resulting in open infraction of the rules.

Unless excused for good and sufficient reason, every student must attend week day chapel exercises, conducted by members of the faculty, and Sunday chapel at 11 a. m. over which invited clergymen preside. The exercises are free from denominationalism and though Bible study is not required, most of the young men engage in it under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

The Pennsylvania State College claims to have accomplished as much as any of the land grant colleges toward the purpose of its class—that of imparting a liberal, practical education in the line of industrial work. The rapid growth of the institution into a position of national prominence has taken place within the last decade.

Previous to the inauguration of the present executive, Dr. Geo. W. Atherton, the college had gained scarcely a local reputation and was on the verge of a retrograde movement.

He immediately outlined the present courses of technical work and the degree of success which they have attained is evidence of their practicability and the demands of the time for instruction of such character. As an additional testimonial of the appreciation and recognition of the facilities offered in the various technical departments of the College, it is noteworthy that only four years ago less than ten per cent. of the student body were pursuing technical instruction while to-day over ninety per cent. are classified in the departments devoted to it. The college has always sought to combine practical with theoretical instruction.

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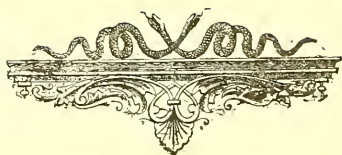
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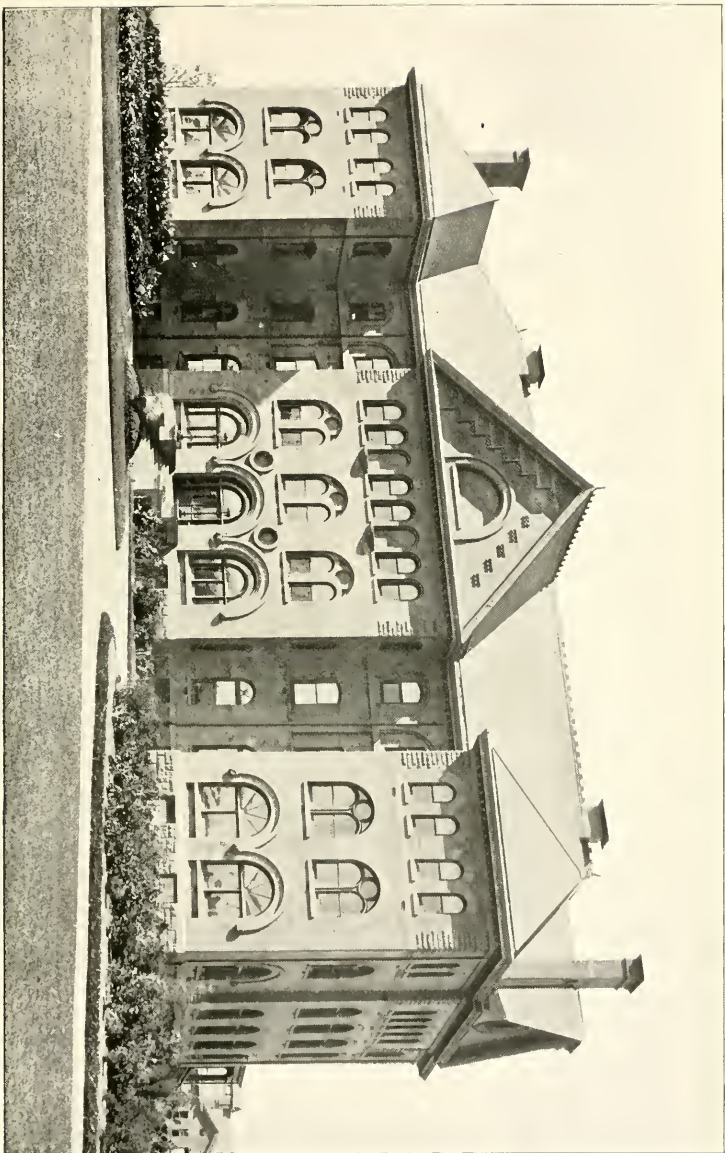
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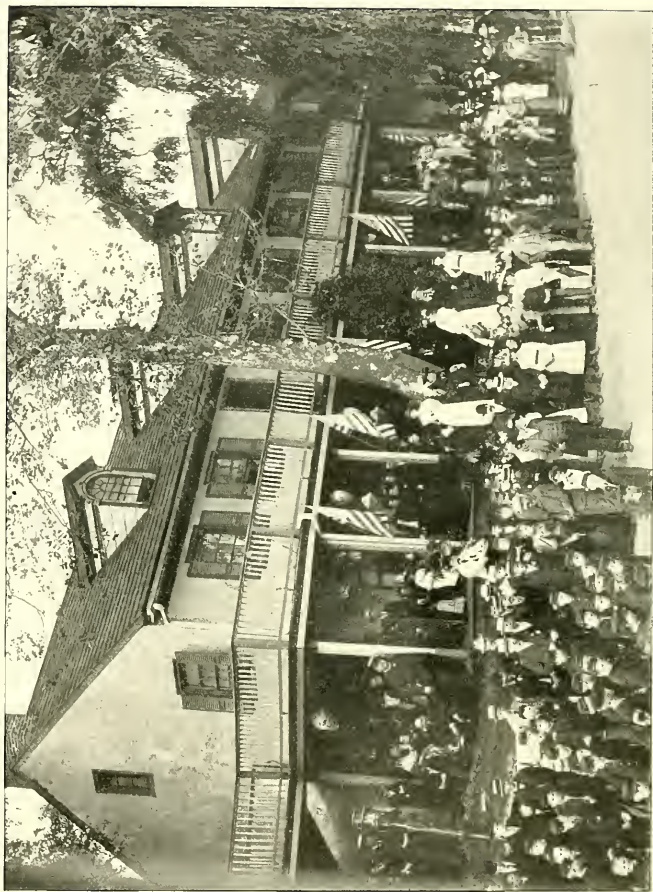
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Ezra H. Ripple, Commissioner Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School.



Calisthenics at Chester Springs School.



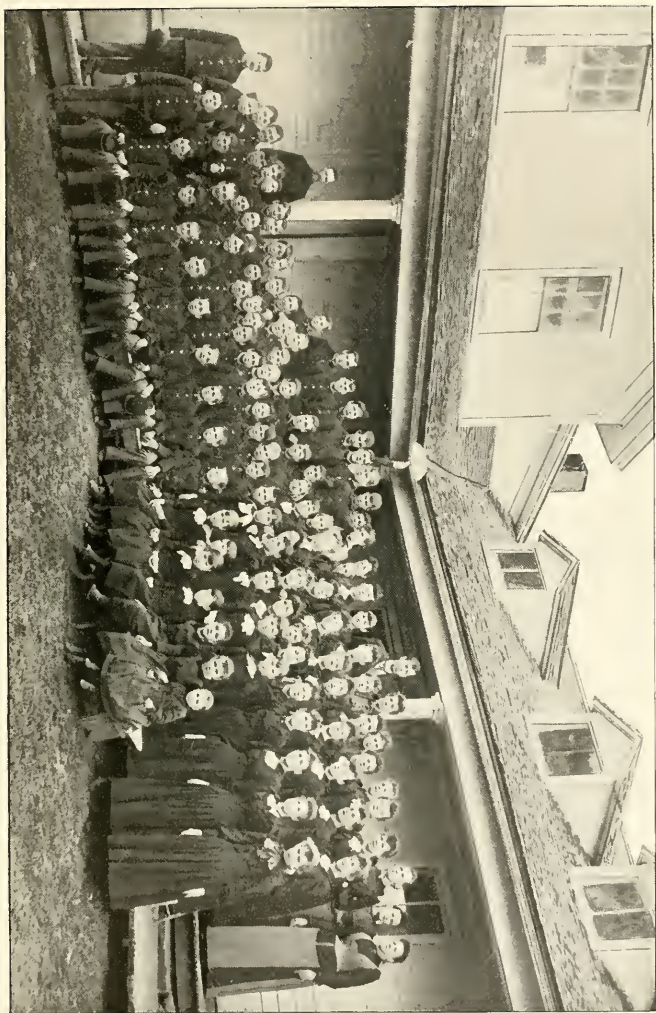
Examination Day at Chester Springs School.



Brass Band of Chester Springs School.



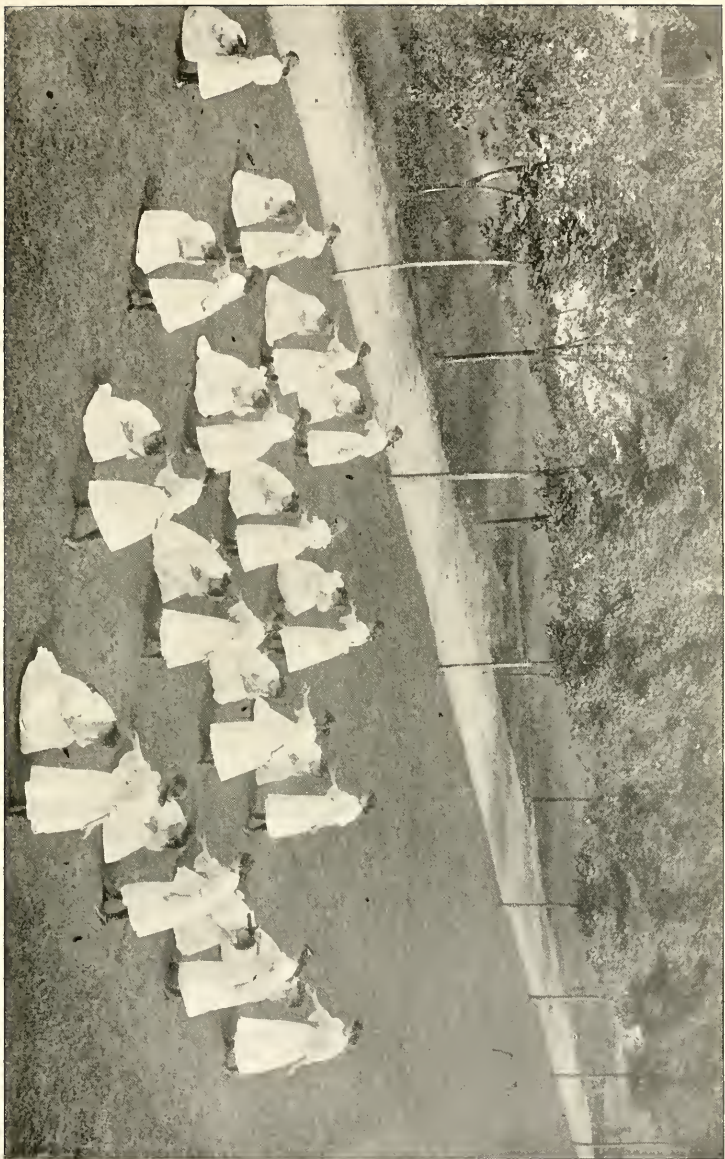
Harford Soldiers' Orphan School.



Harford Soldiers' Orphan School.



Uniontown Soldiers' Orphan School.



Calisthenics at Uniontown School.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan Schools had their origin in the action of A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. In 1862 a public meeting was held in Pittsburgh in support of a call for 300,000 men to suppress the rebellion. This was in the midst of a great financial depression. At that meeting, Governor Curtin announced the reception of a telegram from the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offering \$50,000 for the organization and equipment of troops. The Governor, however, declined this offer, as he could not accept it on the part of the State without Legislative sanction.

Subsequently, however, he entered into correspondence with the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the course of which he suggested the propriety of using the sum for the endowment of a school for soldiers' orphans. The consent was readily given, and the Governor in his message to the Legislature in 1863, recommended the appropriation of the money for that purpose. The Legislature adjourned without taking any action. The Governor again became imbued with the idea of adopting soldiers' orphans as special wards of the State, and he now requested the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad to allow the \$50,000, which had been offered but not accepted, to be put into the State Treasury, to be used in educating, maintaining and supporting soldiers' orphans. This was the incipency and the foundation of the soldiers' orphan schools.

In January, 1864, Governor Curtin in his message to the Legislature recommended that provision be made for securing the admission of soldiers' orphans into existing educational establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and taken care of at the State expense. An act of Assembly was prepared by J. W. Wickersham creating the office of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and authorizing that official to recognize any suitable schools in the State to be used for the instruction and training of children of deceased soldiers. The bill, however, caused considerable opposition at Harrisburg and failed to pass, in lieu thereof, however, a brief act was passed authorizing the Governor to accept the donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to appropriate the same in such manner as he might deem best calculated to accomplish the object and to make report to the next Legislature. This threw the entire responsibility upon the Executive. The Governor appointed Thomas H. Burrows, LL. D., Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and requested him to

prepare a plan for carrying into effect the ordinance of the Legislature. This plan was completed and received the approval of the Governor. It authorized the benefits of the appropriation to be extended to children of either sex under the age of fifteen, dependent upon public or private charity, or the exertions of a destitute mother, provided their fathers had been killed or died of wounds received or of sickness contracted in the service of the United States, either in the regular army or the navy, provided further that such soldiers were at the time of entering the service of the United States, bona fide residents of Pennsylvania.

The machinery for carrying out the propositions was rapidly put into order; an office was established in Lancaster at which the various blank forms and various data were prepared. The Northern Home for Friendless Children in Philadelphia was the first to aid in the cause. This institution had already opened its doors to the destitute children of soldiers in advance of the demand of the State. Its board of managers now responded to the call of the State, and at once offered to shelter the little ones beneath its roof and provide food and care for each of them for one hundred dollars per annum. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless and the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Asylum also responded. These institutions, thus relieved the State of the responsibility of providing for the extremely young and helpless children under ten years of age. A greater difficulty consisted in finding institutions for the children between the ages of ten and fifteen years. It was impossible with the limited means at hand to erect buildings even had it been possible to await their construction. Application was made to boarding schools in the State and to Normal schools, but discouraging replies were received. Some had not sufficient accommodations and refused to put up new buildings, and others asked prices too high to enable the State to enter into the contracts. Dr. Burrows, however, succeeded in making arrangements with the following schools to receive the orphans at \$150 per annum per pupil for instruction, boarding and everything necessary except clothing: The Paradise School and the Mount Joy School in Lancaster County; The Quaker-town School, in Bucks county; and the Orangeville School, in Columbia county.

After all these arrangements had been made, there came another halt. It seemed as though the labors of the superintendent had been in vain. All things were ready and the needy were invited to come and be instructed, clothed and taken care of without price. But there was no response from the persons who were to be relieved. This was an annoying obstacle, but it was met by Dr. Burrows going to different portions of the State, and fully explaining the real object of the schools. It appeared that many of the mothers thought they

would not be allowed social intercourse with their children, that the children themselves would be arbitrarily bound out to strangers without their parents' knowledge or consent, and would also be deprived of the privilege of maintaining the religious tendencies of the parents. The superintendent made every possible effort to disabuse the minds of the people, and on December 31, 1864, after a little more than six months, made his first report to the Governor that there were only one hundred children in the homes and schools. This exhibit was anything but encouraging.

In 1865 the Governor called the attention of the Legislature to the need of more money for his scheme of beneficence, and the response was an appropriation of \$75,000 to be drawn on the warrant of the Governor and expended as needed. There was no longer any anxiety in regard to a lack of applicants. Requests for admission came pouring in at the rate of one hundred and fifty a month. At the end of 1865, a little more than eighteen months from their origin, eight schools for the older and seventeen homes for the younger children had been engaged. In the former there were in attendance 797 pupils, and in the latter 532.

In 1866 still more trials and discouragements were met, from the fact that the funds appropriated for the support of the orphans were exhausted. The Governor again called the attention of the Legislature to these facts. The amount asked for by the superintendent for the support of the institutions for the coming year was \$300,000. In order that the Legislature might better appreciate the necessity of the appropriation, the children from three of the nearby schools made a visit to the Capitol. They were from McAlisterville, Mt. Joy and the Paradise schools. The boys and girls were neatly and uniformly clothed. They were ushered into the hall of the House of Representatives and presented songs and poems before the members. Subsequently, they called upon the Governor at the Executive Chamber.

The labors of the superintendent increased and it became evident that the schools could not be financially managed without assistance. Accordingly, in April, 1866, the Governor appointed Amos Row, Esq., Examiner and Col. E. A. Bear, Inspector. In order to establish some uniformity in the system of management, a counsel of the principals of the schools was held on the 26th of April, 1866. A full conference was had with the State superintendents and the newly appointed examiner and inspector. During this same year the inmates of ten of the schools visited Philadelphia in order to participate in the return of the battle flags of the Pennsylvania regiments. One thousand one hundred and fifty-seven orphans were in the line of the procession.

The whole number of asylums and schools receiving the younger class of orphans at the end of the year 1866, was as follows:

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, Allegheny City,	96
Home for Friendless, Allegheny City,	29
Soldiers' Orphans Home, Pittsburgh,	36
Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburgh,	25
Rochester Orphan Home, Beaver county,	5
Zelienople, Butler county,	3
Jacksonville School, Centre county,	85
Emmans Orphan House, Dauphin county,	31
Children's Home, Lancaster,	114
St James' Orphan Asylum, Lancaster,	14
Home for Friendless Children, Wilkes-Barre,	76
Laysville Home, Perry county,	118
Andersonburg School, Perry county,	51
Northern Home, Philadelphia,	150
Bridesburg Orphans' Home, Berks county,	57
Germantown Home, Philadelphia,	51
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia,	82
Church Home (Episcopal), Philadelphia,	14
St. Johns' Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia,	29
Catholic Home for Girls, Philadelphia,	19
St. Vincent's Asylum, Philadelphia,	13
St. Vincent's Home, Philadelphia,	6
Home for Destitute Colored Children, Philadelphia,	5
Children's Home, York,	23
Total,	<u>1,135</u>

The subjoined table shows the whole number of schools for the older orphans that were in operation at the close of 1866, with the total number of students in each:

Dayton, Armstrong county,	85
North Sewickley, Beaver county,	46
Philipsburg, Beaver county,	137
Quakertown, Bucks county,	143
Orangeville, Columbia county,	157
White Hall, Cumberland county,	152
Uniontown, Fayette county,	72
Cassville, Huntingdon county,	178
McAlisterville, Juniata county,	160
Paradise, Lancaster county,	156
Mount Joy, Lancaster county,	118
Harford, Susquehanna county,	147
Total,	<u>1,551</u>

To each advanced school was attached twenty acres of land. There were in all schools (including those for older and younger pupils) at this time a total of 2,686 pupils.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, in May, 1867, Governor Geary commissioned Col. George F. McFarland as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, Rev. C. Cornforth, as Inspector and Examiner, and Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hutter as Lady Inspector and Examiner. Col. McFarland had been instrumental in the formation of the 151st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the war up to the time of Gettysburg, having lost his right leg in action.

The annual cost to the State of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools at this time was about \$450,000 per annum, and an increased expenditure necessitated a new rule on the part of the managers, which was promptly to discharge the orphans upon their arriving at the age of sixteen years, and to admit hereafter only the most needy applicants. The rate for each pupil was reduced after June 1, 1867, to \$140 per annum, exclusive of clothing. There was considerable dissatisfaction in regard to many of the institutions used for the orphans; some of them being of insufficient capacity and poorly adapted for the purpose, and not supplied with the necessary accommodations.

In the various institutions, efforts were made to teach the children, as far as possible, to be industrious and useful. The baking, washing, ironing, cooking, house-cleaning, and mending of clothing furnished the girls with a wide range of work, while the boys cultivated the farms, tended the stock, and learned the rudiments of a trade whenever it was possible. Public examinations were made as to the course of study and the general health of the orphans annually.

An act of Assembly was passed in 1868, in order to enable the institutions to better their physical condition, providing that \$15,000 should be given to each of the institutions as might need the money in order to improve their facilities of daily life.

In 1871 the superintendency of soldiers' orphan schools was imposed upon the superintendent of common schools, who at that time was James P. Wickersham. Various changes were made in the management of the schools. Among others, each principal of the different schools was required to make the purchase of clothing and of other articles for his own school. Pupils from ten to sixteen years of age were allowed \$25 per annum, and those under ten years, \$19.16 per annum; all bills were audited by the department and an exact account was kept of each orphan.

At the inauguration of General Hartranft in 1873, eight hundred and nineteen boys participated in the ceremonies from the different schools. The Grand Army of the Republic, at all times, manifested a deep interest in the schools, and in 1872, obtained an appropriation

of \$2,000 to assist a limited number of the most worthy pupils who had completed their term at the schools to further pursue their studies at the State Normal institutions. The Grand Army again manifested its ability in 1874, when it obtained the concession to allow one hundred children hitherto excluded from the schools to be admitted.

For a number of years the Legislature appropriated the various amounts necessary to carry on the Soldiers' Orphan Schools. The acts of Assembly in the proper pages of this volume will give the amounts. An effort was made in 1874 to provide that all children remaining in the schools under the care of the State should be discharged on the 31st day of May, 1879, and that the business of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools should then be closed. This provision, however, was recalled by an act of Assembly of June 12, 1878, which declared it to be the intention of the State that the schools should continue to provide for the orphans "as long as there remains such children to be educated." In 1879 an act of Assembly was passed which provided that no admission should be granted to any of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools or Homes after June 1, 1882, but that all children should be discharged from such homes and schools on June 1, 1885. This section was again re-enacted in an act approved the 29th of June, 1881, but the matter assumed a new shape in 1883, when the Legislature declared that after careful inquiry, it was ascertained that all the children who had been entitled to the benefits of the schools and homes had not been admitted to the schools and homes prior to the time fixed by law for admission to cease, and that there would be in the schools and homes at the time provided for closing them, 1,770 children under sixteen years of age; nearly all of them would have no homes and would become objects of charity.

The Legislature therefore repealed the last provision for the closing of the schools in 1885, but enacted a new clause that no admission should be granted after June 1, 1887, and that all the schools should close and the children be dismissed on June 1, 1890.

The benefits of the schools which had been originally limited to children of deceased soldiers were in 1885 extended to the children of deceased soldiers and sailors.

In 1889 the Senate and House passed a concurrent resolution authorizing the appointment of two members of the Senate, ex-soldiers, and five members of the House, also ex-soldiers to take into consideration all matters relating to the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and to act in conjunction with a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, which had been appointed for the same purpose. The result of this action was embodied in an act of Assembly approved May 25, 1889, which set forth that at the time fixed for the closing of the schools, there would remain 1,549 children whose ages ranged from five to six-

teen years, and that it was desirable that these children having no homes, and no person to maintain them, should be taken care of at public expense. A commission was authorized to be appointed consisting of the Governor, two Senators, three members of the House, five honorably discharged soldiers, members of the Grand Army of the Republic. This commission was given the authority to take entire charge of all the children in the schools, and to rent such buildings, and appoint such officers for the care and education of the children as might be necessary, until they reached the age of sixteen years. It was authorized to use any surplus money remaining to the credit of the department of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and required to make detailed reports to the Legislature, and to discharge each orphan upon his or her arriving at the age of sixteen years.

The report of the commission for the year 1892 sets forth that it had under its care schools at Chester Springs, Harford and Uniontown, and that children had been placed in the Church Home at Angora, the Pennsylvania Training School for the Feeble-Minded, at Elwyn, St. John's Orphan Asylum, at Philadelphia, and the Industrial School of Philadelphia. The average number of children as reported to be taken care of at that time was 860.

One of the annual reports of the commission contained the following interesting table:

The Growth of the System.

This is shown in the appended statement, which gives the number of children in the schools and homes at the close of each year since the organization:

On roll November 30, 1864,	110	On roll May 31, 1881,	2,602
On roll November 30, 1865,	1,226	On roll May 31, 1882,	2,497
On roll November 30, 1866,	2,681	On roll May 31, 1883,	2,362
On roll November 30, 1867,	3,180	On roll May 31, 1884,	2,366
On roll November 30, 1868,	3,431	On roll May 31, 1885,	1,931
On roll May 31, 1869,	3,631	On roll May 31, 1886,	2,272
On roll May 31, 1870,	3,526	On roll May 31, 1887,	2,774
On roll May 31, 1871,	3,607	On roll May 31, 1888,	2,249
On roll May 31, 1872,	3,527	On roll May 31, 1889,	1,788
On roll May 31, 1873,	3,261	On roll May 31, 1890,	1,180
On roll May 31, 1874,	3,071	On roll May 31, 1891,	860
On roll May 31, 1875,	2,788	On roll May 31, 1892,	638
On roll May 31, 1876,	2,729	On roll May 31, 1893,	439
On roll May 31, 1877,	2,619	On roll May 31, 1894,	715
On roll May 31, 1878,	2,653	On roll May 31, 1895,	855
On roll May 31, 1879,	2,431	On roll May 31, 1896,	1,060
On roll May 31, 1880,	2,580		

The total census on May 31, 1896, was apportioned among the respective schools as follows:

Scotland school,	210
Chester Springs,	321
Harford,	202
Uniontown,	327
	<hr/>
Total,	1,060
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The commission realized the importance of giving the children in the schools some character of industrial education, and with that end in view a special committee visited the various industrial and manual training schools in the larger cities of the United States, and as a result of their visits they recommended in the report made to the commission that the children should be prepared through a system of industrial education to earn their own livelihood after being discharged from the schools at the age of sixteen years. It was intended that the graduates should be so far advanced in the various industrial pursuits that the knowledge they would have of the various trades would make them sufficiently valuable to corporations, large institutions and employers of skilled labor, as to be able to earn enough to maintain themselves from the time of their graduating. It was not intended that they should be thoroughly trained mechanics, but advanced so far in the various pursuits as to make them able to earn a livelihood while they were completing their trade. With this end in view the commission asked an appropriation of \$150,000 from the Legislature for the purpose of purchasing ground, erecting buildings thereon and equipping the same, the intention being to finally centralize the entire system of soldiers' orphan schools in large, commodious buildings, to be known as the Industrial School. The commission located the industrial school at Scotland, Franklin county, Pa. They erected thereon the administration building and a portion of the industrial plant and equipped the same. The building erected accommodates 240 children. It is, however, intended to enlarge the institution by the addition of a sufficient number of cottages to accommodate one thousand children, the population of the four schools at this time being 1,100 children. When these cottages are completed, the schools now existing at Chester Springs, Uniontown and Harford will be closed and the children all transferred to the school at Scotland. Until the purchase of ground and the erection of the Scotland school, the State did not own any property in connection with the Soldiers' Orphan School system, the properties being all leased. When the appropriation was made for the erection of the school at Scotland the commission, realizing that this work would be best carried to a completion by the persons who had given the matter consideration and formulated the

plan, embodied in the bill a clause that extended the life of the commission as at that time constituted until the third Wednesday of January, 1897, when the same powers and methods of appointment to membership on the commission will be resumed. In the matter of industrial education it is intended that it shall be given only to the children between 14 and 16 years of age, and it was further arranged that the commission had the privilege of continuing in the schools for industrial training such boys and girls as would arrive at the age of 16 at or about the time of the opening of the industrial school. The ground purchased at Scotland comprises 100 acres. The architect of the building was Mr. Thomas P. Lousdale, of Philadelphia; and the contractors who erected the same were Messrs. John A. Burger & Sons, of Lancaster.

The admission of the children to these schools is regulated by preference as per the act of 1893, the first preference being children whose both parents are dead; second, children whose father may be deceased and mother living, and the third where both parents may be living, but either or both permanently disabled. The children of soldiers who served in commands of other states may be admitted to these schools provided the father was a resident of Pennsylvania at least five years prior to the making of the application for the admission of the child. No children are admitted who are over 14 years of age, and the law requires that they shall be discharged when arriving at 16 except in the cases referred to above where the commission were allowed to extend the time for industrial training in certain cases.

The maximum per capita rate of maintenance in the Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School is \$200 per annum.

An additional appropriation of \$65,900 was given by the Legislature of 1895 for the purpose of completing the buildings, equipping them, and arranging the grounds, the original appropriation of \$150,000 having proved insufficient.

The members of the commission who are really the officers of the Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, are as follows:

Governor Daniel H. Hastings, President, Harrisburg.

J. P. S. Gobin, Vice President, Lebanon.

Thomas G. Sample, Secretary, Allegheny.

George G. Boyer, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Harrisburg.

Jacob Crouse, Philadelphia.

William F. Stewart, Philadelphia.

George W. Skinner, Big Cove Tannery.

D. M. Anderson, Venetia.

G. Harry Davis, Philadelphia.

Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown.

Ezra H. Ripple, Scranton.

Superintendent, J. M. Clark.

Matron, Mrs. Laura P. Swentzel.





State Hospital for the Insane, Danville, Pa.



D. M. Boyd, President Danville Hospital.

Daniel Montgomery Boyd, President of the Danville Hospital, is the son of John C. and Hannah M. Boyd and was born April 23, 1826, at the "Homestead Farm," near Danville, Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa.

His education was acquired principally at the Danville Academy. Within a year or two after its completion, he became interested in the development of the Shamokin coal basin, mining, building railroads, etc. In 1862, he engaged actively in the shipment of coal at Havre-de-Grace, Md., and remained there until 1881, when he retired from active business and returned to his old home, Danville, Pa. He has since resided there, and has always been active in the social and business development of his native town. He has been connected with the State Hospital for the Insane as one of its trustees since July, 1883, and has been president of the board since October, 1886.

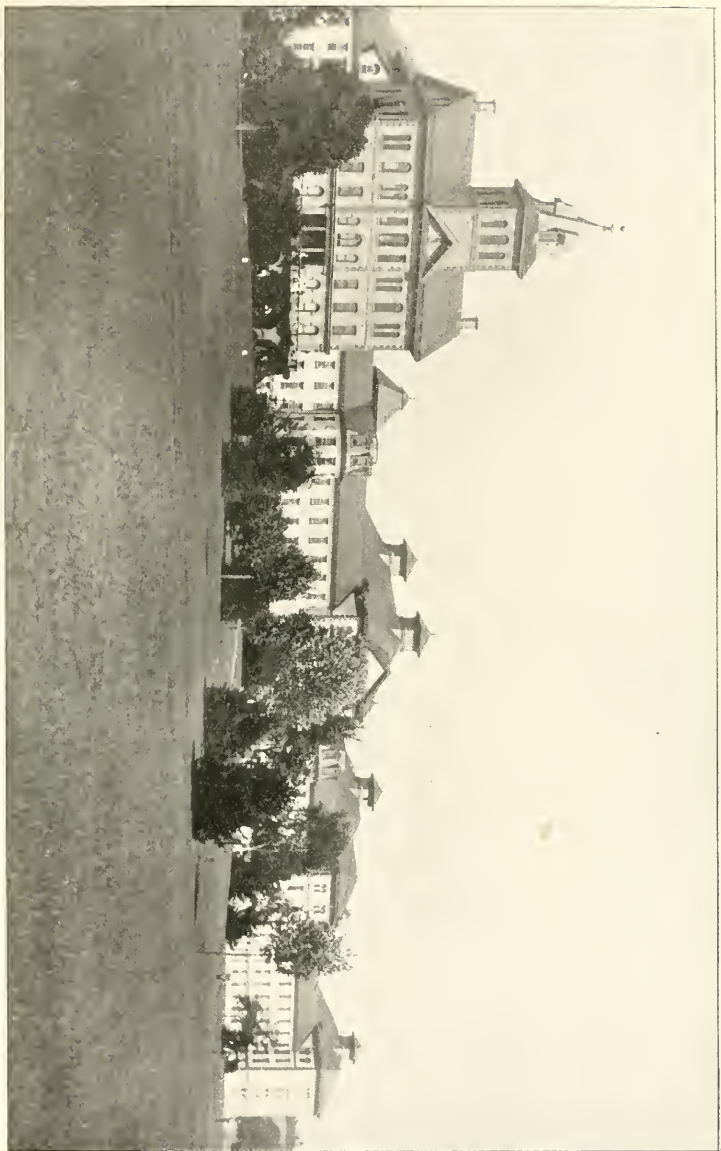


Front Entrance to Grounds—Danville Hospital.

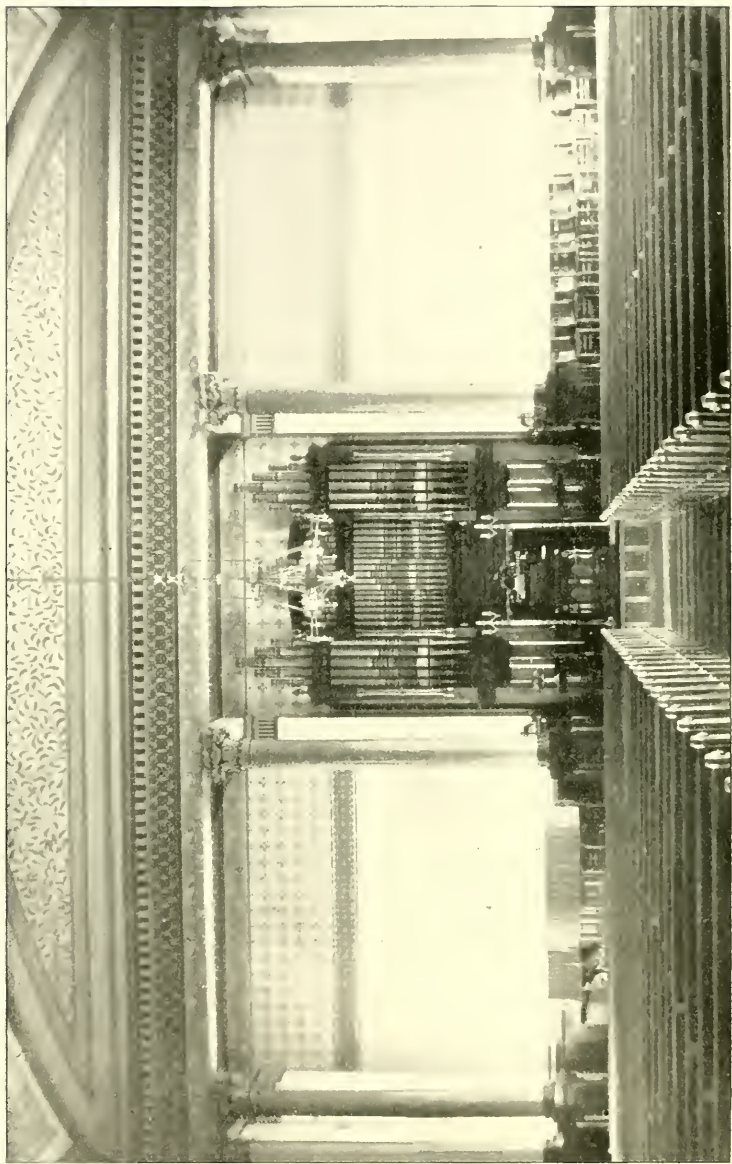


Hugh B. Meredith, M. D., Superintendent Danville Hospital.

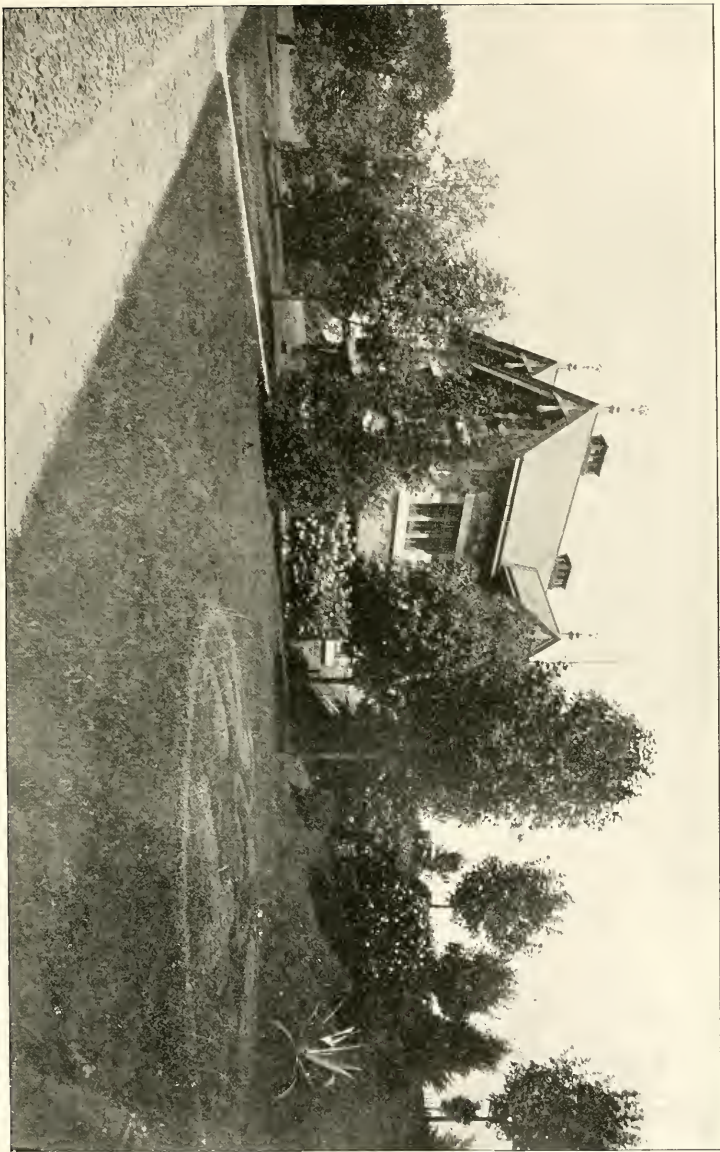
Hugh B. Meredith, M. D., Superintendent and Chief Physician of the Danville Hospital, was born at Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa., October 29, 1853. His early education was received at the Doylestown English and Classical Seminary, and he subsequently taught in the public schools of this county for a short term. Turning his attention to medicine, after preliminary study in the office of a physician, he graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. A portion of the preliminary course was had at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. After graduation he engaged in the practice of medicine in his native town until February 19, 1879, when he received the appointment of Assistant Resident Physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Pa. This position he held continuously until October 1st, 1891, when, upon the death of Dr. S. S. Schultz, he was appointed Acting Superintendent, and was elected to the office of Superintendent, January 14, 1892, which position he still fills.



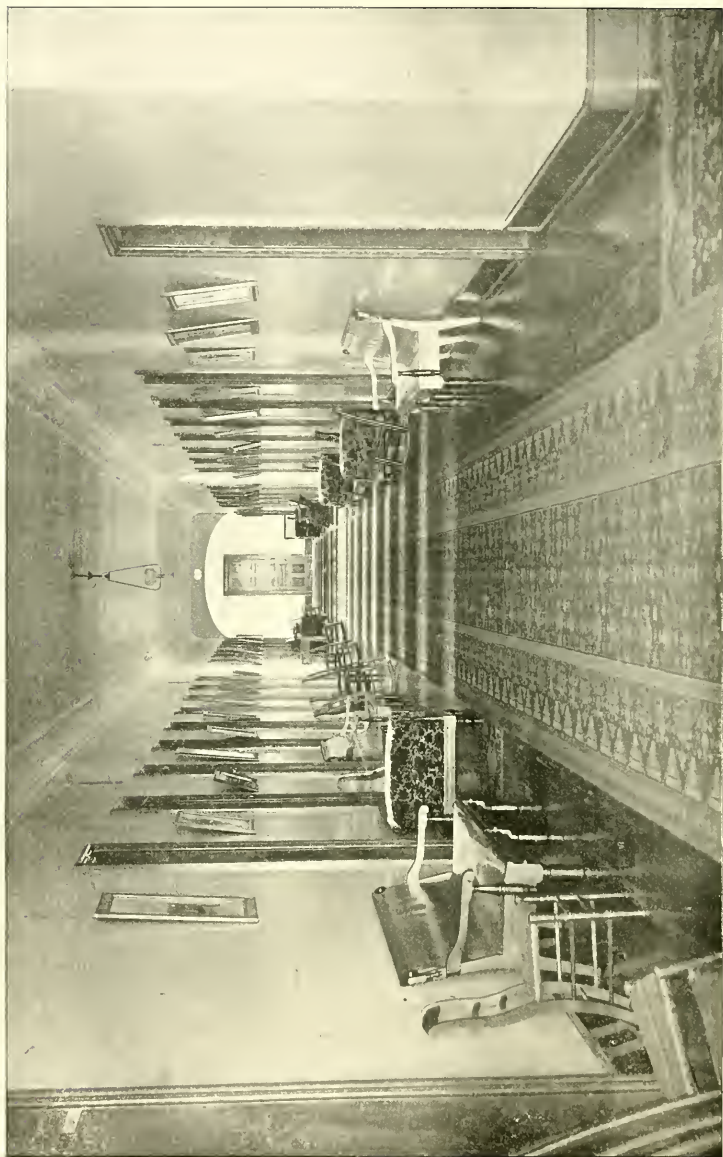
State Hospital for the Insane, Danville.



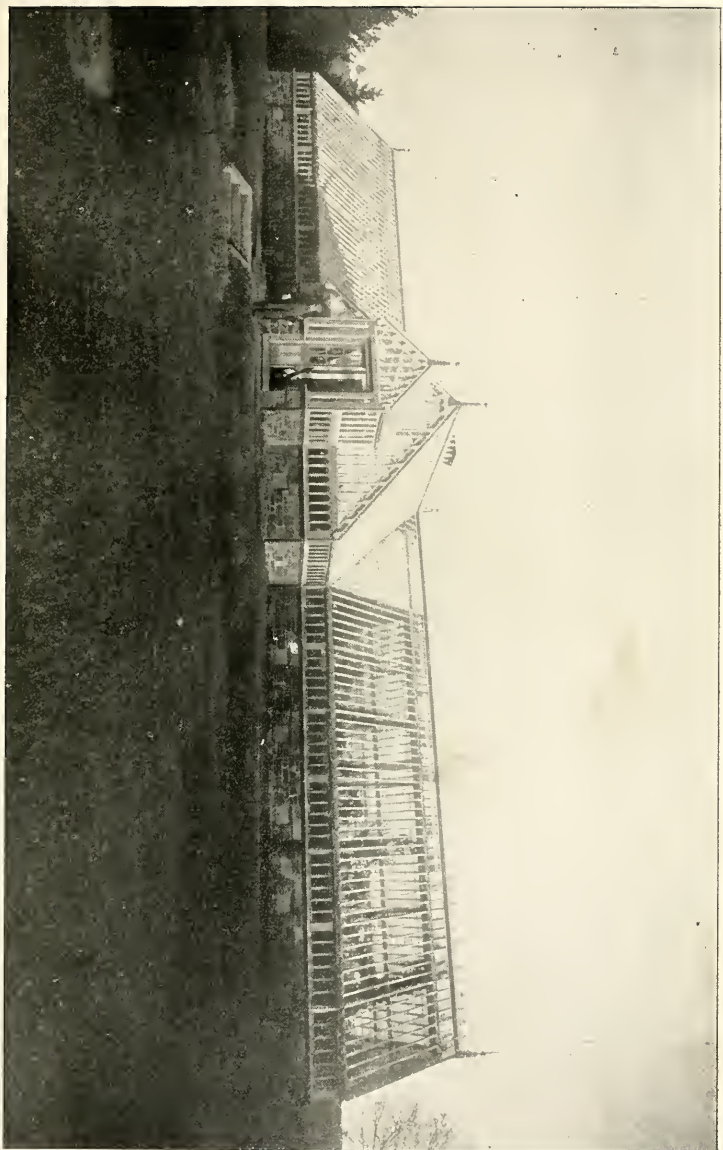
Chapel.—Danville.



Gate House—Danville.



Ward A, Female Department—Danville.



Green House, Danville.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
DANVILLE.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, DANVILLE.

The State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Pennsylvania, was established by an act of assembly, approved April 13, 1868. The counties constituting the Northern district are Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, Sullivan, Bradford, Tioga, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton and Potter.

This act of Assembly authorized Dr. Joseph A. Reed, of Allegheny county, Dr. John Curwen, of Dauphin county, and Dr. Trail Green, of Northampton county to select a site of not less than 250 acres of arable land with an abundant supply of pure water. The Governor was to approve the purchase.

The commissioners selected John McArthur, of Philadelphia, an architect of experience and distinction to prepare the plans and specifications as prepared by law, and subsequently John Sunderland of the same place to superintend the heating and plumbing. The commissioners were also authorized to select a man of thorough medical education and familiar with the treatment of the insane to superintend its erection.

Accordingly at a meeting held May 21, 1868, they appointed as Superintendent and Physician, Dr. S. S. Schultz, known to them from his treatment of the insane in his connection with the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

Work upon the building was commenced as soon as the appropriation had been decided upon by the Legislature. Owing to the apparent demand for the care of the insane in this district it was thought best to erect only a portion of the contemplated plan as speedily as possible, and ground was broken for a centre building and a longitudinal and transverse section on each side, and its necessary adjuncts. Boiler room, laundry, machine shop, gas and pump houses were put into operation. The centre building included executive offices, kitchen, store rooms, chapel and apartments of officers and employes.

Preparations for the continuance of the work were made in 1870, 1871 and 1872, but a thorough organization of the management was not until March 1873, although the first patient was admitted November 6, 1872.

By an act of assembly approved March 27, 1873, the Governor was authorized to name and with the advice and consent of the Senate to

appoint nine persons as trustees of the institution to manage and direct its affairs.

The trustees were given the power to appoint a general superintendent of the Hospital who must be a skillful physician and familiar with the treatment of the insane.

The delay in the completion of the building was caused by a variety of causes, the general policy being to complete it only as the apparent demand for room should require. It was actually eleven years before the hospital was finally completed.

The report of the general superintendent for the two years ending September 30, 1880, gave a detailed account of the progress of the institution, from the time Governor Geary laid the corner stone on the 26th of August, 1869. At the time of the admission of the first patient, four divisions, or wards for each sex had been completed, furnishing accommodations for 240 patients. The wards adjoining these on the male side were occupied in the spring of 1876, while in April, 1879, the corresponding ones on the female side were occupied.

The daily average of inmates for the year 1881 was 210 men and 73 women; $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of these were maintained by private funds, and the remaining $90\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by public charities.

A severe loss was suffered during the year 1881 by a fire which destroyed in one night all the female and one-fourth of the male wards, as well as the center building. Of the 220 male patients at the hospital at the time, some eight or nine escaped, but these either all returned or made their way home. One hundred and seventy-two women were temporarily taken care of in the outbuildings for a few days, when they were removed to Harrisburg and Warren, and no patient suffered more than temporary inconvenience from the general disorder and confusion which prevailed. The amount of insurance realized was \$209,019.01.

The reconstruction of the buildings was commenced almost immediately. The architect was John Sunderlaud, of Philadelphia. Great care was exercised to prevent further danger by fire and brick instead of stone was used for economy.

Fourteen wards were plastered and made ready for use before the end of the year 1882, as well as store rooms, chapel and other necessary apartments. In the beginning of 1883, the return of the female patients was commenced and they occupied the reconstructed wards.

Many improvements were made to the entire institution in carriage, boiler and pump houses, and a telegraph line was constructed between the hospital and Danville.

At the close of the year, 1883, all the damage done by the fire had been repaired and the daily average of inmates during the year was about 257 males and 109 females. The weekly cost per capita was \$3.94. In regard to the advantages offered by the institution

after its reconstruction, the general superintendent in his report for 1884, says:

"It is one of the advantages afforded by a hospital having accommodations for several hundred that the diversity of treatment and care made necessary by the variety of symptoms can be secured by the opportunity for classification which it affords. Those who require somewhat similar influences, and whose society is congenial, or at least not repulsive, can be placed in one ward or division of the building. In a structure 1,140 feet in length, covering an area of nearly one and one-fourth acres, three and four stories in height, and having for each sex eleven general divisions or wards, the quiet and inoffensive may be as effectually separated from the noisy and dangerous as would be possible were the same persons placed in the scattered residences of a village."

The managers in 1886 felt the necessity of having some structural additions to the building which would accommodate the patients during the winter months at some mechanical work. The question of water supply was partially solved by additional wells and a pumping station. Additional ground was also secured adjoining the property and was used for the exercise of the patients. The farm was largely instrumental in supplying food for the patients, and in 1888, an additional tract was purchased and added to it.

When originally planned and erected, it was supposed that 350 patients was the number that could be properly accommodated, but in this year, there were on the male side, 150 inmates in excess of its capacity. The superintendent urged the erection of a new building, and called attention in his report for that year to the fact that some new farm buildings had been constructed as well as a large ice house.

While the general health of the institution had been good, there was an attack of dysentery in July, 1889, which continued nearly three months. Twelve deaths followed, though there were only about 12 per cent. of the patients attacked. This disease was largely owing to the floods and frequent rains which contaminated the water supply. One hundred and thirty-two beds were made up on the corridor floors every evening owing to the overcrowded condition of the hospital, and in the dining room the patients were crowded too closely for comfort, and the washing, bathing and other personal conveniences had become entirely inadequate. The kitchen, itself was not intended to prepare food for more than 1,000 persons, and the daily religious services in the chapel were so crowded that only about sixty per cent. of the patients could be present at one time.

The necessity of more physical exercise for the inmates became apparent to the managers, and a walk for the use of the females was constructed. It was through a shady grove and was so surveyed

and laid out as to entirely exclude the patients from the public gaze. Its length was about 1,760 yards.

The weekly cost of patients for the year 1892 was \$3.21.

In the industrial line during 1891 and 1892 the patients re-graded and made a valuable part of the hospital farm, eight acres of land which had heretofore been marshy and almost worthless.

The general superintendency of the institution which had for nineteen years been controlled by Dr. S. S. Schultz, was now placed in the hands of Hugh B. Meredith, M. D., the present incumbent.

The trustees of the institution called the attention of the Board of Public Charities and the Committee on Lunacy to the fact that the institution was so full that it was not deemed advisable to admit any more patients. The inconvenience of this was fully appreciated but no other alternative could be devised, accordingly, with the exception of a few curable patients, no inmates were received from April, 1893, to July, 1894. During the interval the deaths and removals reduced the inmates by 106.

The first systematic training of attendants for the insane in Pennsylvania was instituted in this hospital. Instruction to attendants had been inaugurated as early as 1887, although in a somewhat desultory way. Two years later a systematic course was commenced, but owing to interruptions its first class was not graduated until July, 1893, when sixteen candidates having passed the examinations, received diplomas as trained attendants. The subsequent classes numbered fifteen and increased their work and won effective service, and a slight increase in remuneration has tended to retain the more desirable in the employ of the institution.

The improvement of the grounds was continued and about one hundred male patients were employed daily in this way, and much grading and construction of walks and roads were also accomplished. About as many female patients were also daily employed in sewing, mending and kitchen and ward work.

The following is a list of the officers of the hospital for 1896:

Board of Trustees.

- D. M. Boyd, President, Danville, Montour county.
- Thomas Chalfant, Secretary, Danville, Montour county.
- W. D. Himmelreich, Lewisburg, Union county.
- G. M. Shoop, Danville, Montour county.
- B. H. Detweiler, M. D., Williamsport, Lycoming county.
- B. H. Throop, M. D., Scranton, Lackawanna county.
- Charles S. Minor, Honesdale, Wayne county.
- Olin F. Harvey, M. D., Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county.
- E. W. M. Lowe, Lime Ridge, Columbia county.
- Treasurer of Board, B. R. Gearhart, Danville, Pa.
- Attorney, H. M. Hinckley, Danville, Pa.

Resident Officers.

Hugh B. Meredith, M. D., Superintendent and Chief Physician.

C. B. Mayberry, M. D., W. H. Adams, M. D., R. E. Johnson, Jno. E. Robbins, Alice E. Palmer, Assistant Physicians.

H. B. Shultz, Steward.

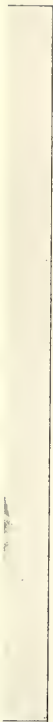
Miss Lizzie Zeigler, Housekeeper.

W. E. Meck, Druggist.

W. H. Orth, Clerk.

Thomas Swenk and Mrs. M. J. Frost, Supervisors.



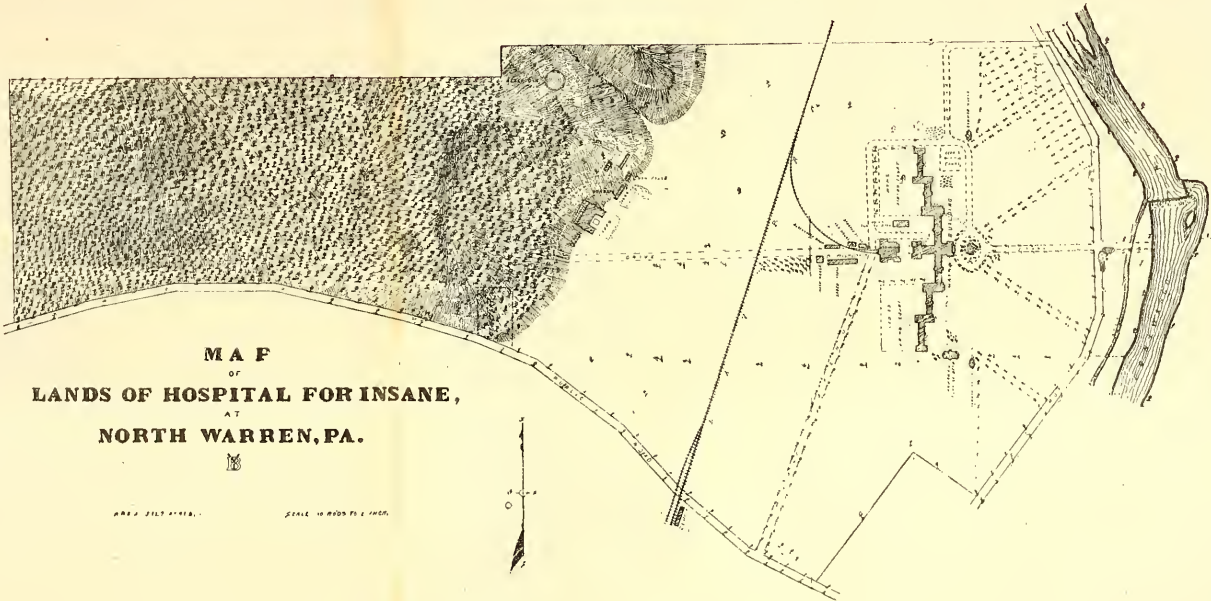


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MAP
 OF
LANDS OF HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,
 AT
NORTH WARREN, PA.



WPA & SONS PHILA.

SCALE 10 HUNDRED FEET

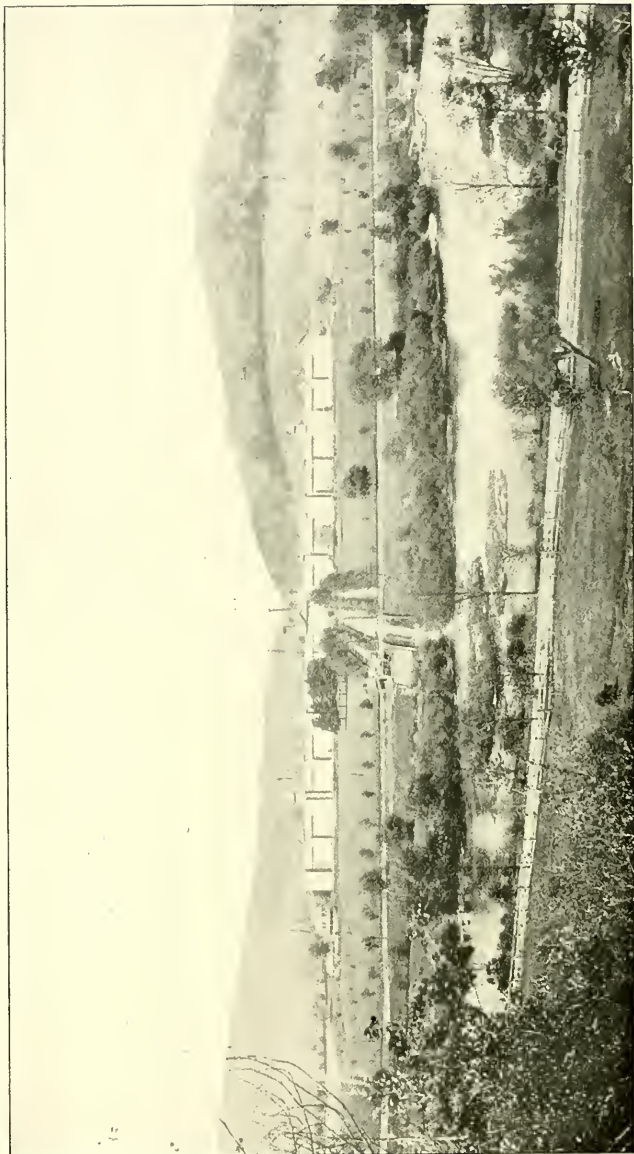




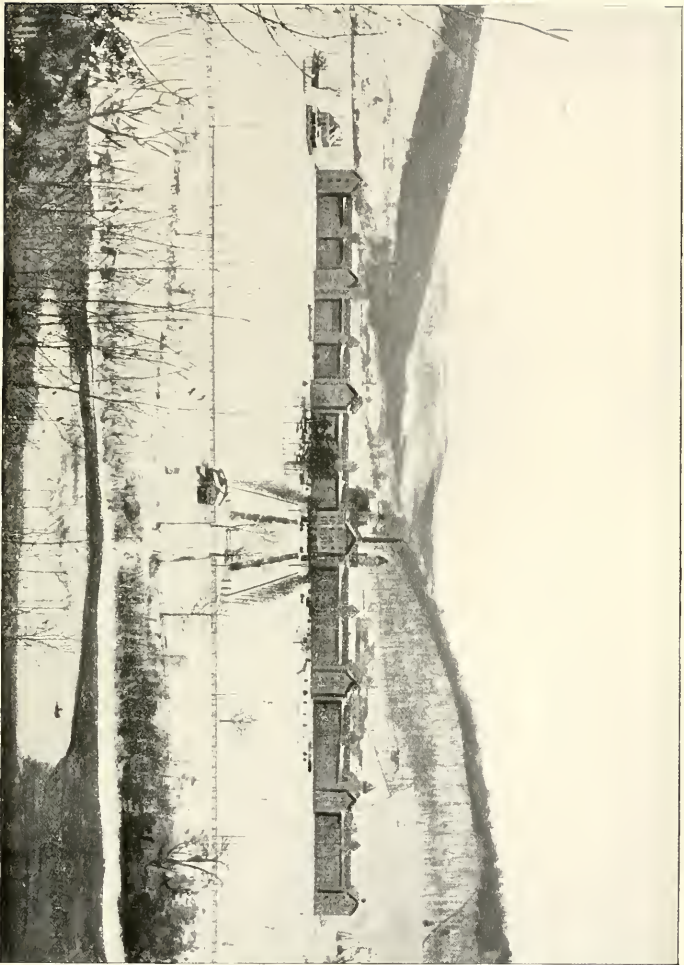
John Curwen, Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent Warren Insane Hospital.

John Curwen, M. D., Physician and Superintendent of the Warren Insane Hospital, graduated at Yale College in the "Class of '41;" graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania on April 4, 1844; entered on his duties as Assistant Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane on June 3, 1844; resigned that position on October 1, 1849; was elected Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, on February 11, 1851, and left that hospital on February 11, 1851; was elected Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, on June 24, 1851.

He was one of the original commissioners for the selection of the site and the erection of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Danville, Pa., and also one of the commissioners for the selection of the site and the erection of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pa.



Summer View — Warren Insane Hospital.



Winter View—Warren Insane Hospital.



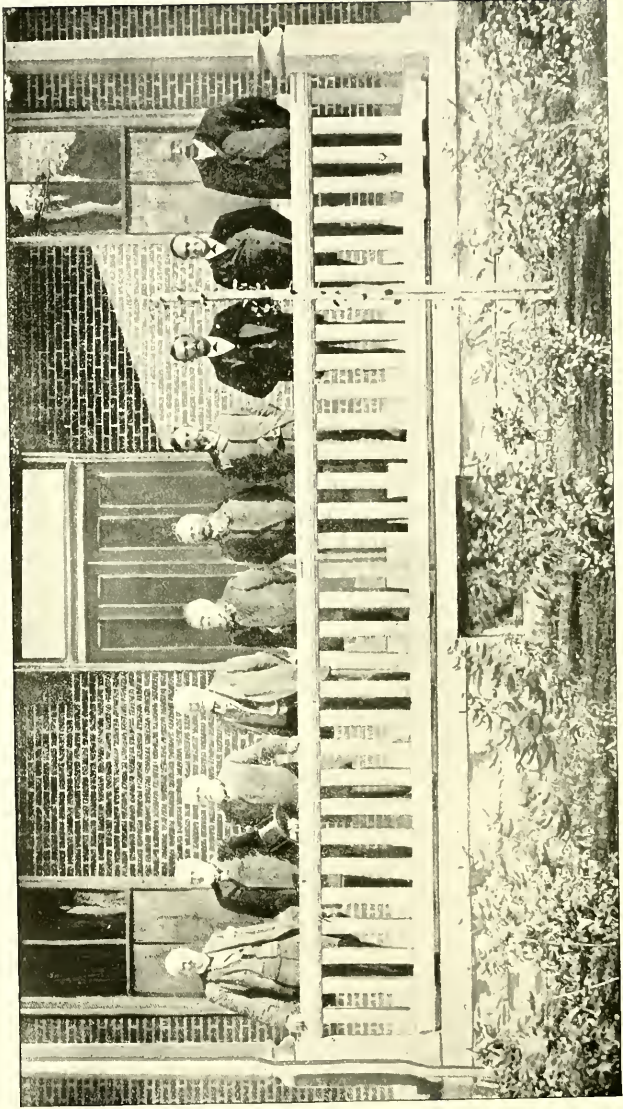
Front Entrance to the Hospital, Warren.



T. J. Smiley. President Warren Hospital.

T. J. Smiley, of Crawford county, President of the Board of Trustees, was appointed a trustee by Governor Pattison in February, 1883.

Mr. Smiley has served as a trustee continuously since the above date, and as President of the board during the past six years.



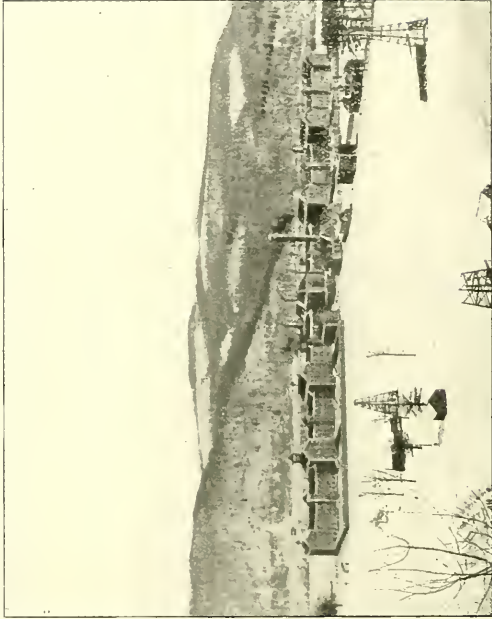
The Superintendent and Board of Trustees as it was composed prior to 1894—Warren Insane Hospital.



Curwen Hall.



Bakery—Warren Insane Hospital.



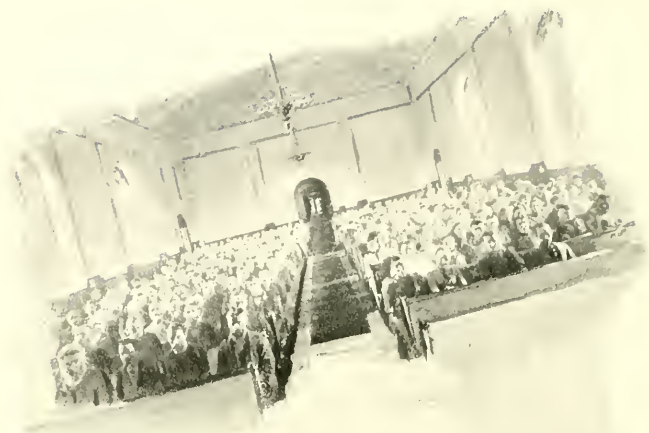
Rear View of Hospital, Warren, Pa.



Boiler Room—Warren Hospital.



A Room at Warren Hospital.



Warren Hospital Chapel.

Hygeia Hall—Warren Hospital.



Eckert Memorial Building—Warren Hospital.



Stables—Warren Hospital.



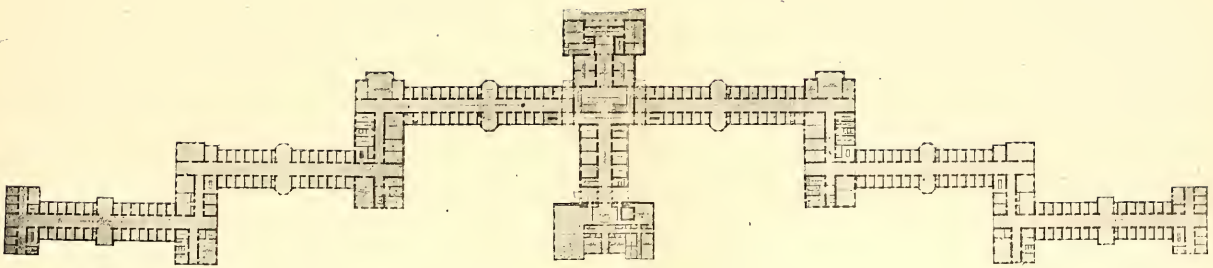
Gateway—Warren Hospital.



Stables—Warren Hospital.



Gateway—Warren Hospital.



Ground Plan, Warren Hospital.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
WARREN.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WARREN.

This institution was established under the provisions of an act of Assembly, approved August 14, 1873, which authorized the Governor to appoint three commissioners to select a site and build a hospital for the insane of the Northwestern district of the State of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, McKean, Elk, Forest, Cameron and Clarion.

The three commissioners named by the Governor were William Corson, M. D., Hon. James A. Beaver and John Curwen, M. D.

They selected a site near Warren, Pennsylvania, on a broad plain, about twenty-five feet above the level of the Conewango river, and in the valley of that stream, surrounded by hills on every side to protect it from the wind, and about two miles distant from the town of Warren.

A building was here erected with walls of grey sandstone and arranged in the linear form, with the center buildings and wings on each side, the first wing at right angles with the center and the others parallel with the first. On July 7, 1881, the position of physician-in-chief and superintendent of the hospital was assumed by John Curwen, M. D., and the hospital was placed in the hands of the trustees. Its transfer was involved in many difficulties. The main building was finished, but many of the wards were unfurnished.

In 1884 the building was supplied with natural gas for heating purposes, and a steady increase was noticeable in the number of patients applying for admission. Much of this increase was due to the efforts of the Committee on Lunacy to have all the insane removed from the county almshouses.

The policy of the management was not only to give proper attention to the mental treatment of the patients but to associate with it a proper hygienic treatment. His effort was to furnish during the day occupation, amusements and exercises by different kinds of manual labor and games, and by all possible means to give employment to the thoughts and emotions of such patients not deemed incurable as to divert them from their own gloomy fancies. This general form of policy was set forth in an extended form in the report of Dr. Curwen made to the trustees in 1884.

In 1885 the number of patients in the hospital exceeded its capacity, and an appeal was made by the trustees for a suitable addition. While no important results followed this application, various improvements to the hospital continued to be made out of such surplus funds as could be devoted to that purpose. Among the incidents of

this year was the passage of a resolution by the board of trustees, requesting the physician-in-chief to hold consultations at specified times with such persons or their friends as might need advice as to their mental condition. This was on the theory that it was better to prevent a fault than to allow it to progress and then expect to eradicate it.

In 1888 the number of patients reached 686, being the highest limit of the capacity of the hospital consistent with a just regard of health. During that year the trustees arranged for four members of their board accompanied by the superintendent to visit the hospitals of this State, and some of those of other States for purposes of comparison, and to make a careful inspection of their condition, methods of administration, etc. As a result of this general inspection, they reached certain conclusions which were of great benefit to the hospital and which are set forth in full in the annual report of that year. Among these was that it was inadvisable, at that time, to elect a female assistant physician. By careful estimates which were made at this time it was ascertained that the actual cost of the support of each patient, including clothing furnished by the hospital, was about \$3.46 per week.

The managers of the institution authorized the employment of teachers who should be competent to give tuition in rudimentary branches and in the natural sciences, also in painting, drawing, modeling, and other decorative branches, and in calisthenics.

At the end of the year 1889, the number of patients reached 707. A few of the quiet and harmless patients were returned to the almshouses, affording a temporary relief, but the applications for admission were almost unceasing.

A building was erected in 1889 comprising a museum, reading room and gymnasium, together with a Turkish bath. The hospital, at that time, was entirely free from debt and made its purchases for cash, having money in the treasury sufficient to cover all expenses.

In 1892 a building called Hygeia Hall was completed for the occupation of convalescent patients. The purpose was to separate from the mass of patients such as, though not entirely cured, were so far recovered that they could be given greater liberty. The structure was pleasantly located, properly arranged with porches, furnished with a supply of books, works of art, and means for amusement and agreeable labor. The water supply of the institution had always depended upon the Conewango river, but was now changed. Several artesian wells being sunk, and an abundant and permanent supply was furnished the hospital.

At the close of the year, 1893, the number of patients in the hospital numbered 856, the capacity of the institution being strained to its utmost. Shortly afterwards, the Eckert memorial building was

erected. It was designed for the comfort and amusement of female patients, and was paid for partly by a bequest of \$5,000 to the hospital by a lady of Philadelphia and partly by appropriations of the Legislature.

In August, 1894, eighty inmates, fifty males and thirty females were removed to the Asylum for Chronic Insane, at Wernersville, Pa., thus partially relieving the wards.

A description of the hospital and its buildings is embraced in one of the annual reports made during the early years of the institution, and is as follows:

"Standing on a broad plain about twenty-five feet above the level of the Conewango river, the hospital presents a front of eleven hundred and eighty-four feet, broken by the retreating wings on each side, so that the whole extent is not at first noticeable, but requires to be carefully viewed before its real size and character can be fully appreciated.

The building fronts to the east and is so located that the sun shines directly into every room during some part of the day. The main road of approach leads into a road around a large oval directly in front of the center building, and in this oval is a central circle with a foot walk around it, and between this circle and each end of the oval is a large fountain.

Entering the center by a large door so constructed with glass as to give admission to the light, the visitor enters the main hall on the right of which are the steward's offices and the parlors for visitors, and on the left the office of the superintendent, a room for the trustees, a parlor for visitors and a stairway leading from the office of the superintendent to the second story. The main hall is paved with encaustic tile and wainscoted in walnut, ash and oak, and all the doors and other wood of the rooms are of the same character.

Passing from this hall through large doors of heavy glass the hall from which the main stairway ascends to the upper stories is reached. This hall is paved with marble and the stairs are of slate, with a heavy walnut balustrade. In the rear of this hall are the rooms for the family of the steward and also for the housekeeper, and still further in the rear and separated by a cross hall are the kitchen, the bakery and other rooms connected with the domestic management of the hospital. This part of the institution is one story. The kitchen is furnished with the latest improvements for cooking by steam, and the bakery with a superior oven heated by natural gas. In the second story of the front center are the rooms of the superintendent, and in the rear of the main stairways the rooms for the assistant physicians, the apothecary shop, and the dining room of the superintendent, and in the rear of these extending across the whole width of the center building is the sewing room, amply lighted and very bright and cheerful.

In the third story of the front center are the rooms for the accommodation of the visiting trustees, and covering the whole of that part in the rear of the main stairway is the chapel, about thirty-five by seventy feet, with seating capacity for more than six hundred persons. The ceiling is very handsomely and brightly frescoed in oil, and the windows are of stained glass, and a large Boston organ furnishes the music. The expense of the frescoing, the windows, and the organ, the chandeliers, carpet and other articles of furniture was met by the proceeds of oil sold on the farm.

In the fourth story of the center is the amusement room, arranged for all kinds of entertainments, handsomely and appropriately frescoed in oil. The expense of this frescoing, the large grand piano, the magic lantern, with a large number of slides for the instruction and entertainment of inmates, were also met by the fund from the sale of oil, and the same fund paid for the tile of the main hall.

In the rear of the centre at a distance of one hundred feet is the building for the boilers, the fans for the forced ventilation of the edifice, the laundry, with rooms over it for all the women employed in the laundry and kitchen, and on the opposite side the rooms for the men employed outside of the wards, with the carpenter shop, the machinist's shop, with other rooms for the storage of bedding and furniture, and, in close proximity to the boilers, the vaults for the storage of coal, with a railroad track leading directly into the house over these vaults, so that the coal can be unloaded directly into them and thus avoid frequent handling. This building is connected with the main building by an underground archway, so that all the females employed can pass from one building to the other without exposure at all seasons and in all weather. There are large fans, twelve feet in diameter, to ventilate the apartments for patients, one for the male and one for the female wards, driven by a steam engine, while the air is supplied by a tower about fifty feet high directly over the fan and passes into the rooms through large underground air ducts. The radiators into which the steam passes for heating the rooms are placed under the main halls in all the wings, and the air in the winter season is heated by passing over these radiators, and thus enters each of the rooms warm, so as to maintain a mild uniform temperature in all parts of the hospital.

Passing from the main center building into the wards, a long hall is entered. In those immediately adjoining the center an open space ten feet wide with windows in the outer wall from floor to ceiling is introduced in order to give ample light at that point on both sides of the hall.

The main hall is twelve feet wide and twelve feet high, with rooms on each side. These rooms are eight feet wide by ten feet long and twelve feet high, and each room is a brick box, all the walls being of

the best quality of brick, and the outer wall being also of brick, lining the stone wall, with a space of three inches between the brick and the stone, thus insuring dryness and warmth in winter and coolness in summer.

The floor of each of these rooms, and in fact of every room in the hospital is formed of brick arches between iron beams, and the top of these arches is covered with concrete in which the timber is laid, to which the wooden floor of the room is nailed. This wooden floor is formed of the best quality of Georgia pine, cut and dried five and six years before it was laid. The doors of the rooms and all the wood work in every part of the hospital are finished in the native wood, and no paint used in any part.

The sash of the windows in every room is wooden and moveable and on the outside a neat, plain guard of iron rods is placed and securely fastened to the frame. The window sills in nearly all the rooms are made of slate. In every room is a flue for the admission of the fresh air from the fans and another for the exit of the foul air which is carried into large flues in the attic and from them by large brick flues into towers from which it passes into the outer air. The flues to each room are not connected with any other flues, but are distinct for each and every room.

In the center of each ward, extending across the whole width of the wing, are bay windows, calculated to give ample light to the center of the hall and affording very pleasant places in which the inmates of the ward can sit and occupy themselves in any way they may desire.

Immediately adjoining these bay windows are on one side the clothes drop, through which the soiled clothing is sent down to the basement and thence conveyed to the laundry, and on the other side the dust flue leading also to the basement, and a large water pipe to which hose can be attached. In these bay windows are large closets on each side for storage of such articles as may be needed in each ward. In the dining room is a steam table for keeping the food warm, and adjoining the dining room a closet or pantry in which all the crockery for the dining room can be kept, and also the dumb waiter by which the food is elevated from the basement, being brought to that point in cars specially provided for that purpose. In this pantry is also a sink with hot and cold water for the use of the dining room. The parlor for the use of the patients is at one end of the main hall in the front of the hospital, and is designed for the social gathering of the inmates of the ward. There are also a clothing room, bath room, lavatory with stationary marble basins, water closet, drying room heated by steam pipes in which the wet clothing and other articles in use in the ward can be dried in each ward.

The pipes for the conveyance of water in all parts of the institution are of copper, to avoid the filling up of the pipe with rust as in the case of iron pipe. All the pipes pass through the walls inside of another pipe, so that they do not come in contact with either floors or ceilings, and can thus be easily removed without breaking plaster or cutting the floor. The plastering throughout the hospital is hard finish, lime and white sand, well troweled so as to shine, and as it crystalizes and becomes more solid in years, it can be scrubbed and washed down, and thus kept free from the impurities so likely to be found in plastering mixed with plaster of paris. Each ward is a counterpart of that just described, except that in the wards of the most excited class the windows are all protected with a movable inside wire screen to prevent the breaking of glass; and at the extreme end of the main hall, on each side, are cross halls, in each of which there are three rooms for the most noisy class; and in one of each of these halls is a small bath room, to avoid the necessity of taking this class of patients to the main bath rooms at the other end of the hall, and thus prevent the unusual noise and confusion in many cases.

The bedsteads are made of wood, strong and well put together with woven wire sacking, and on these a good mattress of prepared felt, except in the rooms for the most excited and violent class, to whom no bedsteads are given.

In the wards for the more quiet classes the rooms have in addition a bureau and such other articles of furniture as may add to the comfort and convenience of the inmates.

While the above statement contains the principal points in the history of the institution, it is advisable to append hereto an official historical sketch which is contained in the report of the trustees for the year ending November 30, 1895.

Historical Sketch.

The act of Assembly, under which the hospital was organized, was approved June 8, 1881. (P. L. 83.)

The first meeting of the trustees, under the organic act, was held at the residence of Hon. L. D. Wetmore, in the borough of Warren, on June 24, 1881. The composition of the board has been comparatively permanent, five members of the original board continuing in office until the year 1895, and to that fact, doubtless, has been due in some measure, the prevalence of one accord in the pursuit of a consistent, progressive policy. The following names, alphabetically arranged, include the names of the present members as well as of all

those who have at any time served as trustees, and the names of the respective counties from which they were appointed:

O. C. Allen, of Warren.
 Isaac Ash, of Venango.
 John Fertig, of Crawford.
 J. W. Greenland, of Clarion.
 R. S. Hunt, of Jefferson.
 J. D. Hancock, of Venango.
 George Lewis, of Venango.
 S. R. Mason, of Mercer.
 W. H. Osterhout, of Elk.
 G. N. Parmlee, of Warren.
 John R. Packard, of Mercer.
 J. O. Sherred, of Crawford.
 Charles C. Shirk, of Erie.
 T. J. Smiley, of Crawford.
 Geo. W. Starr, of Erie.
 R. B. Stone, of McKean.
 S. W. Waters, of Warren.
 L. D. Wetmore, of Warren.
 Geo. W. Wright, of Mercer.

The office of president of the board has been successively filled by the following members:

L. D. Wetmore.
 Geo. W. Starr.
 J. D. Hancock.
 R. B. Stone.
 W. H. Osterhout.
 S. R. Mason.
 T. J. Smiley.

Mr. Shirk was nominated for the office, but declined.

There has been but one secretary, G. N. Parmlee, until the present year when, upon the retirement of Mr. Parmlee from the board, S. W. Waters, the incumbent, was elected, and but two incumbents of the treasurer's office, M. Beecher and F. E. Hertz, excepting a period when the duties of that office were discharged by Mr. Parmlee.

Occasionally, special committees have been appointed, but the work of the board has been chiefly done by the following standing committees:

Executive Committee.
 Committee on Employes and Salaries.
 Committee on Supplies.
 Committee on Buildings.
 Committee on Farm.
 Committee of Audit.

Weekly Visiting Committee.

Monthly Visiting Committee.

The principal building was so wisely designed and thoroughly constructed under the direction of the supervising architect, John Sunderland, that no important change has been found necessary. The trustees did, however, erect a Porte-Cochere of stone at the front entrance, and by the proceeds of oil produced on the farm, procured books, pictures, and other articles for the instruction and amusement of the patients.

They have erected several additional buildings, a steel-lined water reservoir and pump station, enclosed yards and summer houses for patients, an amusement hall, or building for men (known as Curwen Hall) and another for women (known as Eckert Memorial), a greenhouse, barn, carriage house and an iron boundary fence.

They have furnished the institution throughout with furniture made in its own shop. They have graded the grounds and set them with trees and shrubbery in accordance with plans prepared by the landscape artist, Donald G. Mitchell, and have purchased, repaired, altered and refitted the building now known as Hygeia Hall. They have added about eighty-one acres to the hospital lands which originally embraced three hundred and forty acres. They have, with exceptional years, kept the farm in a profitable state of cultivation, and maintained a system of bookkeeping by which they have been constantly apprised of the state of receipts and expenditures in every department and separate account of the hospital.

The hospital has been fortunate in the services of its distinguished superintendent, Dr. John Curwen, whose life has been devoted to the study and treatment of insanity, and whose experience and authority are well recognized by his long continued service as secretary and latterly as president of the American Medico-Psychological Association.

The trustees have conceived that they were charged in a general way with the care of the insane admitted to the hospital, and especially with due provision for the insane of this hospital district, and they have accordingly considered it to be their duty to not only administer the business affairs of the institution but also to ascertain and apply the best methods known for the cure and comfort of its inmates. With this purpose the superintendent has been in full accord. While not always ready to yield quickly the fruits of ripe experience, he has entered into the spirit of the board and joined them heartily in their determination to illustrate here the best possible success in hospital administration. He has facilitated and accompanied them in their inspection of the hospitals of New England and the Middle States, and they have attended with him at least two annual meetings of the American Medico-Psychological Association.

They have incorporated recommendations of his own, as for instance, the introduction of the Turkish bath, as well as suggestions derived from their observations at other hospitals. The board has carefully observed the official reports of the State Board of Public Charities and of the Committee on Lunacy, and has given deliberate consideration to the especial recommendations of both, while it has felt free, as in duty bound, to adopt or postpone such recommendations according to their judgment at the time when presented.

In furtherance of the purpose of the superintendent to become acquainted with the plans and administration of English hospitals, as well as in recognition of his years of faithful devotion to this institution, the board granted him a leave of absence during the summer of 1894, which enabled him to accept invitations to attend meetings of foreign societies in Great Britain. Some account of his observations is embodied in his annual report for that year. During his absence his duties were acceptably performed by his first assistant, Dr. M. S. Guth.

While the board has not been unmindful that the purpose of the law was to provide for the indigent and criminal insane, it has also with good reason, believed that it was equally intended to afford a convenient and economical sanitarium for insane citizens of the district who may be able to pay the rates charged to private patients.

This we have conceived to be the repeated injunction of the law. The rich can be lodged in private retreats in this country or abroad and obtain, by means of their wealth, especial attendance and medical treatment; the indigent can contribute nothing of substance to the Commonwealth and the criminal is a positive burden. It would be strange, indeed, if the remaining element of the community, the great law-abiding, tax-paying middle class should not be comprehended inasmuch as, by its own industry and patronage, it contributes measurably to the success of the various enterprises from which the revenue of the Commonwealth is chiefly derived and by numerical preponderance is bound to determine, directly or indirectly, the humanitarian policy and governmental principles of the generation. It would seem that the interests of the Commonwealth could be served in the highest sense by arresting mental aberration before it has seriously or permanently impaired the intellect and destroyed the capacity of the citizen.

In line with this view, our General Assembly passed a law, extended in 1893, to secure prompt treatment in the several State hospitals, and quick restoration, if possible, of all persons applying for admission who are threatened with insanity. It was designed that Hygeia Hall should be adapted to the accommodation of such patients of the female sex as well as for convalescent cases. The

board has respectfully urged the recommendation of a sufficient appropriation for the erection of an additional cottage or separate ward for men of this class.

If the increasing number of affected persons, who must sooner or later become more or less permanent burdens upon the capacity of the hospital, could thus be checked, an alarming source of public embarrassment would be alleviated. For the one theme upon which all have agreed is the continued, excessive, insatiable demand upon the limited capacity of the hospitals for the insane. It has presented to us a problem of such gravity, that we have ventured suggestions thereon, which in some manner are renewed in our current report. It has been enjoined by the recognized authorities that the amusement and diversion of patients is of first importance. We have provided indoor and outdoor games, constructed walks and play grounds, devised various means of employment and provided necessary implements therefor. Instructive lectures illustrated by the magic lantern have been given by the superintendent and dramatic entertainments conducted by Dr. Guth.

Trustees.

Thomas J. Smiley, President, Titusville, Pa.

S. W. Waters, Secretary, Warren, Pa.

W. H. Osterhout, Ridgway, Pa.

R. B. Stone, Bradford, Pa.

Samuel R. Mason, Mercer, Pa.

Charles C. Shirk, Erie, Pa.

J. Wilson Greenland, Clarion, Pa.

George Lewis, Oil City, Pa.

O. C. Allen, Warren, Pa.

Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, John Curwen, M. D.

Assistant Physicians, Morris S. Guth, M. D., Charles M. Strickler, M. D., Charles W. Schmehl, M. D., Caroline E. Smith, M. D.

Steward, F. M. Bettis.

Accountant, W. A. Smiley.

Treasurer, F. E. Hertzell, Warren, Pa.

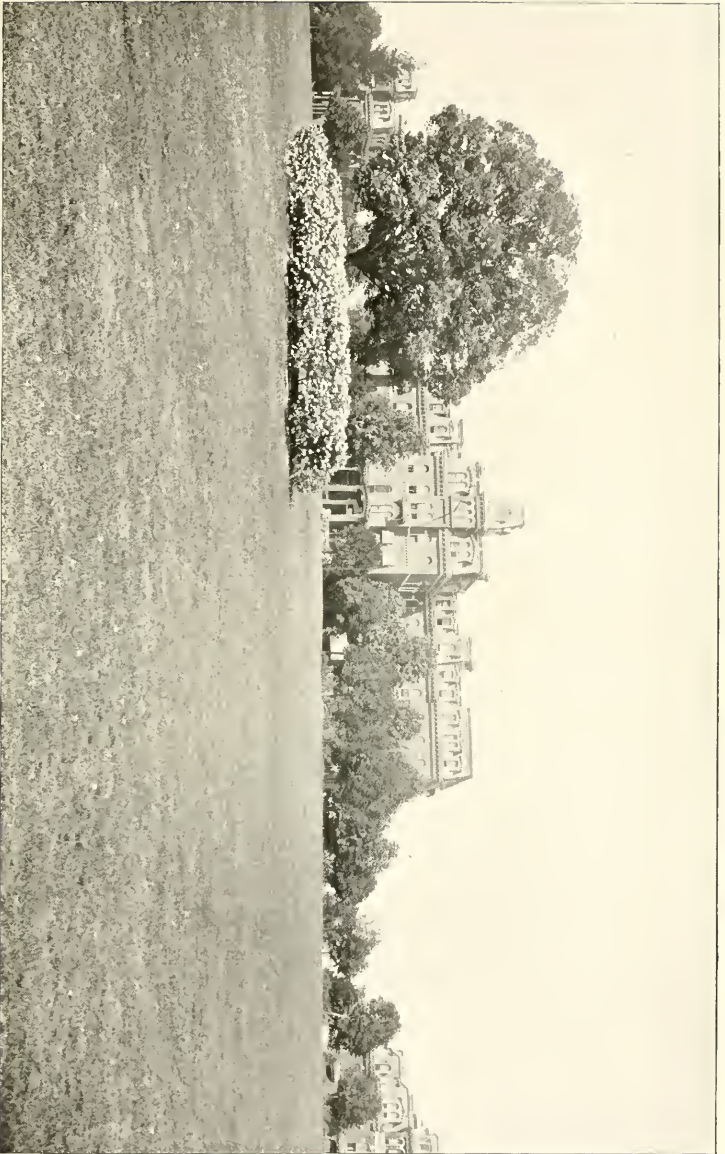


Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza, Washington County, Pennsylvania.



Thomas Wightman, President Morganza Reform School.

Thomas Wightman has been a member of the Board of Managers since its organization.

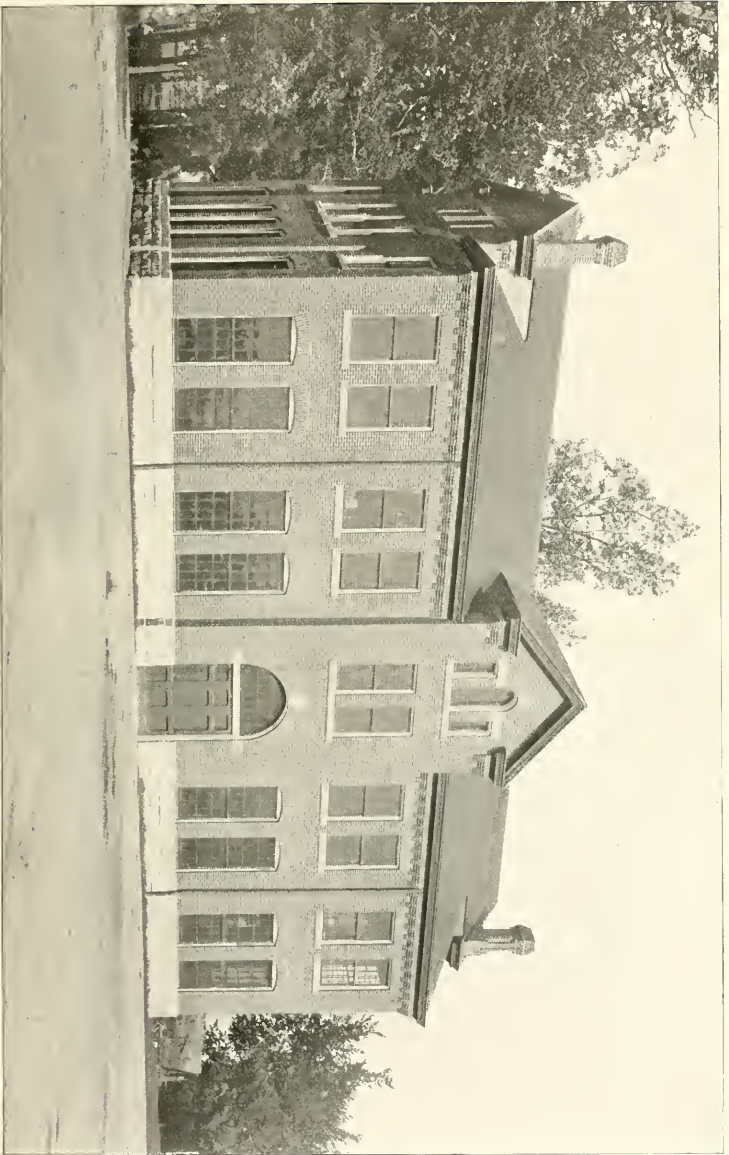


Main Building, Pennsylvania Reformatory School.

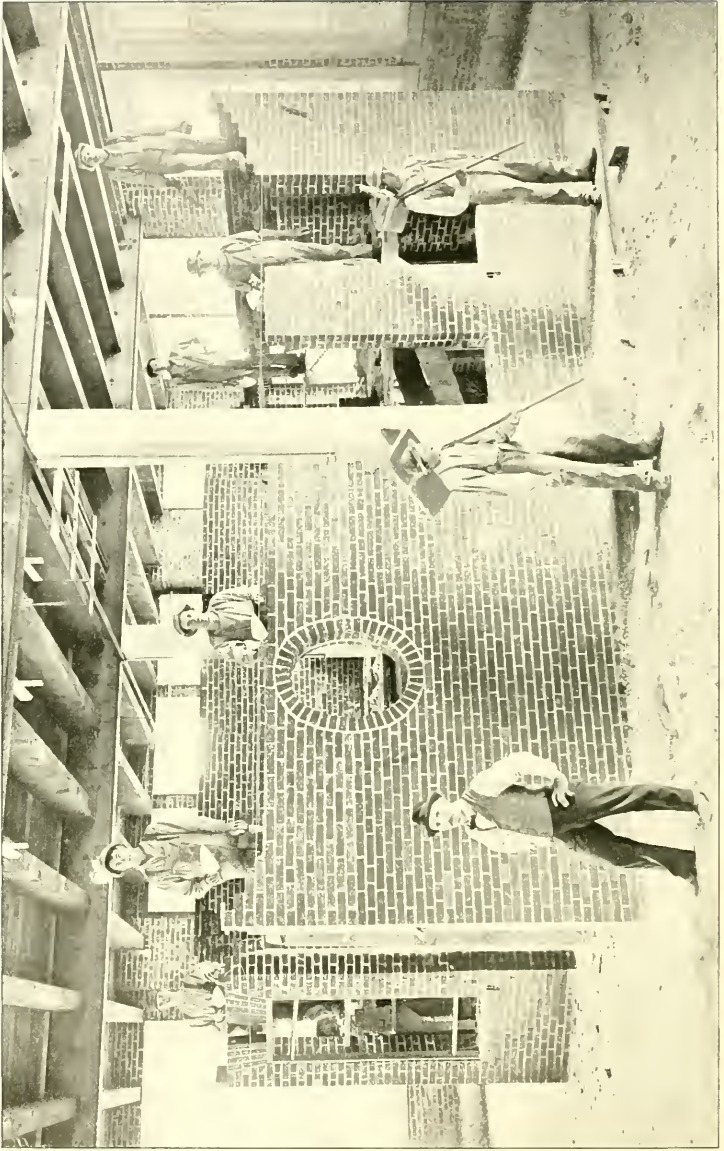


J. A. Quay, Superintendent Morganza Reform School.

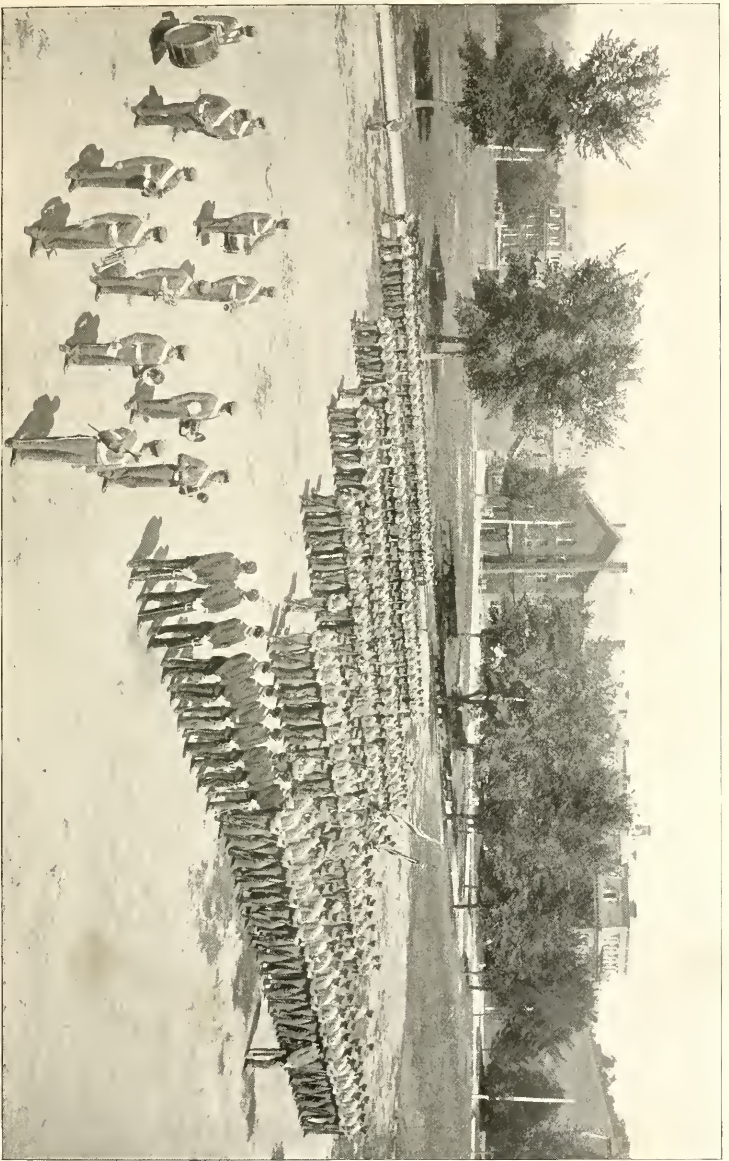
Mr. J. A. Quay has been Superintendent of this institution since 1880.



Industrial School Building, Pennsylvania Reform School—Erected 1895 by Inmates.



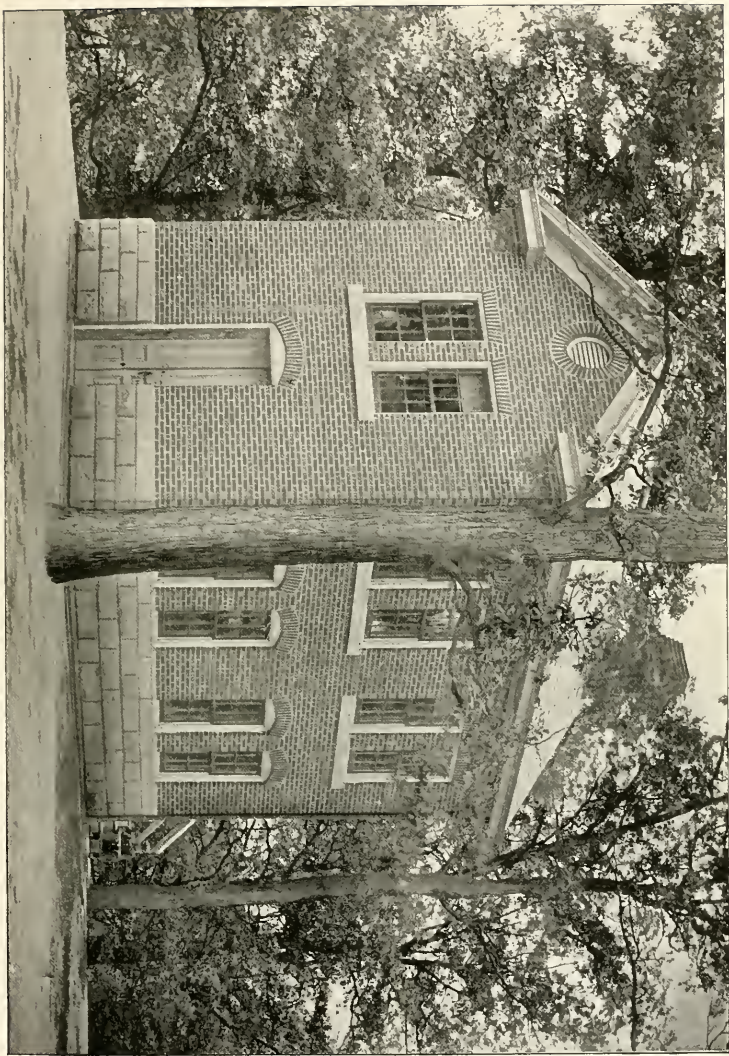
Bricklaying Department, Pennsylvania Reform School.



Battalion Drill, Pennsylvania Reform School.



Labor Detail, Pennsylvania Reform School.



Printing Department, Pennsylvania Reform School.



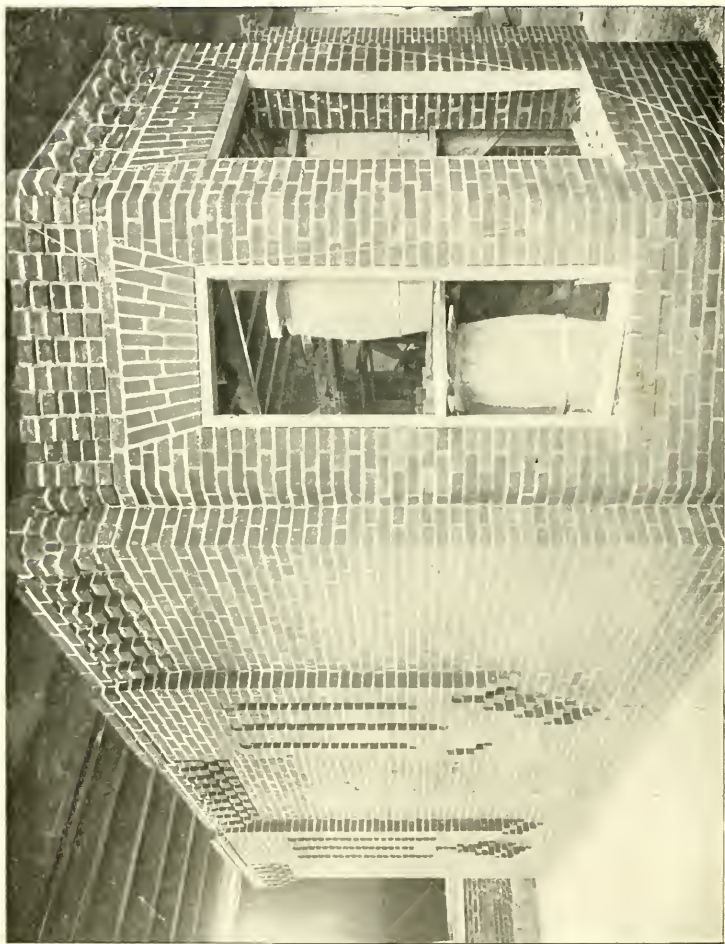


Sixteen Drill, Pennsylvania Reform School.

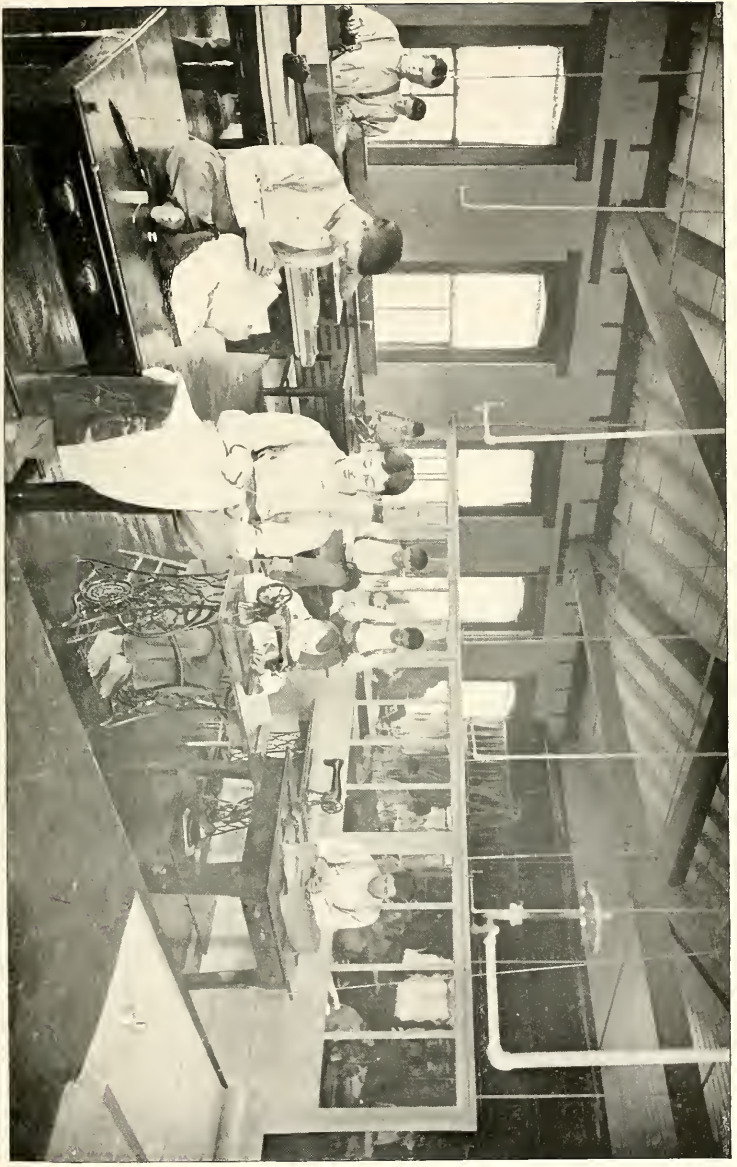


A. M. M. PROGRAM
 Monday, Tuesday
 Wednesday
 Thursday
 Friday
 Saturday
 Sunday
 and
 on all other days

Sixteen Drill Pennsylvania Reform School.



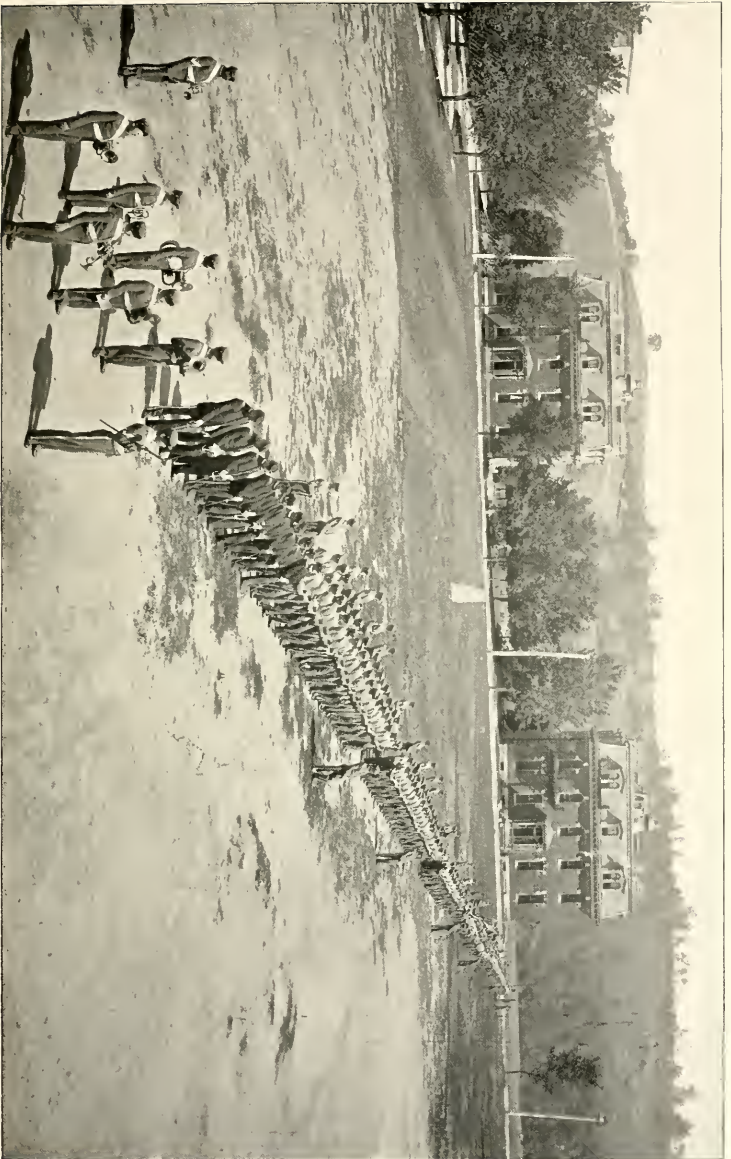
Bricklaying Department, Pennsylvania Reform School.



Tailoring Department, Pennsylvania Reform School.



Shoemaking Department, Pennsylvania Reform School.



Battalion Drill, Pennsylvania Reform School.

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL,
MORGANZA.



HOUSE OF REFUGE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

This institution was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved April 22, 1850, and was formally opened on December 13, 1854, in what is now known as the Ninth ward of Allegheny.

From 1854, the time of its first opening, until December, 1876, the school was conducted under the congregate system; and the inmates were trained behind high walls, and bolts and bars.

With further light and wider experience upon such matters, in 1872, the "Family Plan" was discussed, and a committee of the Board was appointed to visit the "Congresses" held for the advancement of such objects. After due consideration it was resolved to adopt the "Family System," and to remove the school to a location some distance from the city. After a thorough examination of various sites, the "Morganza" farm was purchased; and, in July, 1873, the contract for the buildings was given out. On the 12th of December, 1876, the buildings were so far advanced as to enable the managers, on short notice, to remove the inmates from the old "Refuge." The former location has been appropriated by the State of Pennsylvania to the Riverside Penitentiary.

The removal to the new institution was effected in the face of many difficulties, in the middle of winter owing to a sudden breaking down of the heating apparatus and of the water supply of the old buildings in Allegheny. The new structures were as yet unfinished and in place of the high walls and bolts and bars of the Allegheny institution, was an almost absolute freedom except for personal oversight in the new institution. The removal, however, was successfully accomplished without the loss of a single pupil and without any accidents. The boys were kept busily employed in the new garden at Morganza and in completing the grading of the grounds and the necessary daily farm work. It was also necessary to erect farm buildings as well as to lay out roads and avenues and to perfect surface drainage.

In June, 1876, application was made in the common pleas court No. 1, of Allegheny county, for an amendment of the charter. This amendment provided for putting the institution under control of the State; and under its provisions, sixteen of the twenty-six managers are appointed by the Governor, subject to approval by the Senate instead of their being elected as heretofore by the contributors.

In 1878, shoe and tailoring shops were put into active operation and the boys were detailed in special duties calculated to enable them to earn a livelihood after their discharge from the institution. Arrangements were made for a supply of pure spring and filtered water, also for the construction of an ice-house and a depot building. The girls were employed in laundry work, tailoring and mending. The girls do the washing of the entire institution, cook and mend for themselves, make their own clothing and also the shirts for the boys. A number of the inmates with musical talents established a band.

The managers, while seeking every opportunity to afford employment to the inmates, declared in their reports to the Legislature that they never expected the school to become self-supporting, nor that the State should expect that a reformatory institution, where only one-third of the time was spent in labor (six hours of the twenty-four being devoted to instruction) could ever be self-sustaining.

In 1880, Mr. J. A. Quay the present incumbent, was unanimously chosen superintendent of the institution. In June of that year, a contract was entered into for the erection of new work shops, 36x72 feet in dimensions, and two stories high with basement. Light saddlery and carpet weaving were added to the industrial pursuits. This year was noticeable from the fact that upwards of twenty cases of typhoid prevailed in the institution, although fortunately none of them proved fatal.

Various societies of the State representing "anti-cruelty" delegated their agent to visit the Morganza Reform School. In his report made to the superintendent of the institution he declared concerning the behavior of six hundred paroled boys and girls, that eighty per cent. had maintained a degree of good conduct, and that three per cent. only had been returned to the institution. He cited the fact that the main causes which brought inmates under the control of the institution, were parental neglect, parental cruelty, and domestic discord where there were second marriages, especially where there were two sets of children.

In 1888, the income of the institution was somewhat increased by royalty upon the mineral wealth which was found under the property, the oil interest up to the year 1890, having yielded an income amounting to \$3,125.

The inmates convicted by magistrates, mayors and courts are of several classes:

- (1) Those committed by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct.
- (2) Those committed in consequence of vagrancy.
- (3) Children of vicious parents, who from moral depravity or otherwise, are incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care over such incorrigible or vicious youth.

(4) Boys and girls who through circumstances or bad company, are not yet hardened to sin, and who appear capable of being reformed and of becoming respectable and useful men and women.

The aim of this school is to protect the helpless, to train the incorrigible to obedience, and to reform those who have wandered from the right way, by education, wholesome restraint, moral influences, and the formation of industrious habits.

The boys and girls are divided into eight families; each family is under the care of a first and second officer and a matron. The female department is entirely separated from the male department, and its inmates never mingle with the males or speak to them, nor do they ever see them except in chapel or at some of the entertainments provided for the benefit of the inmates of the school. The inmates are brought as nearly into the condition of children in a family as possible. Everything indicative of a prison or prison-life is avoided. The dormitories are well aired, the beds are comfortable and the food is wholesome and well cooked, and the clothing is plain and neat. Habits of cleanliness and respect for authority are imperatively demanded. Hospitals, a skilled physician and attentive nursing, and medicines are provided for the sick, and an excellent library of such books as should prove interesting and instructing to children together with the best of the weekly, monthly, and daily publications are supplied to the inmates. They are required to attend school six and one-half hours each secular day, except during the hot weeks of summer. On the Lord's day, each division has its Sabbath school, and at least one preaching service is held in the chapel at which a minister of some christian denomination officiates. And, as provided for in the act of Assembly approved May 5, 1876, the inmates "have the right to receive religious instruction from ministers of any denomination or belief without any obstructions or interference whatever."

By a system of merits, an inmate who does not fail in duty or transgress any rule, might meet the demands so as to be permitted to leave the school in about twenty months, but after making allowances for lapses incidental to boyhood and girlhood, especially to those reared as many of those committed to the institution have been, release can ordinarily be obtained at the end of two years. When the requisite number of merits has been secured the inmates are discharged on parole to the care of relations or others, when the managers have the assurance that good homes and regular employment have been provided. But the managers act as representatives of the State as guardians to all who have been inmates until, they are twenty-one years of age. As far as possible, correspondence is kept up with them and every possible means is taken to encourage them.

Multitudes of those who have received the benefits of the school

and who, without it, would have been vicious and criminal, are now respectable and industrious men and women. Some of the boys are now at the head of the shop in which they work, and every year there is increased evidence of the value of the school to the State. It is true that some of the boys and girls turn out badly, but this takes place in even the best regulated families, yet the number who have been to this school and failed to be benefited as they ought to have been, is very small in proportion to the entire number. The managers declare themselves justified in saying that anyone who will carefully examine the parentage of the great mass of the inmates, the evil influence bearing upon them, and the contamination received by them before they come to the institution, will be surprised that so few have failed to be permanently benefited and restored by the training here.

The managers say that they are grateful for the aid already given them by the State and hope that the Legislature will continue to provide liberally for the wants of the institution as they may arise. In this work, they disclaim any personal or selfish aims, their highest object being to serve the State by making respectable and industrious men and women of those who, without such appliances as the school provides, would become outcasts or dangerous criminals. They also have the most convincing reasons for believing that the system is from year to year winning a high degree of admiration from those who observe it and study it, and also that it is continually increasing in facilities and power for doing work that is an honor to this great Commonwealth.

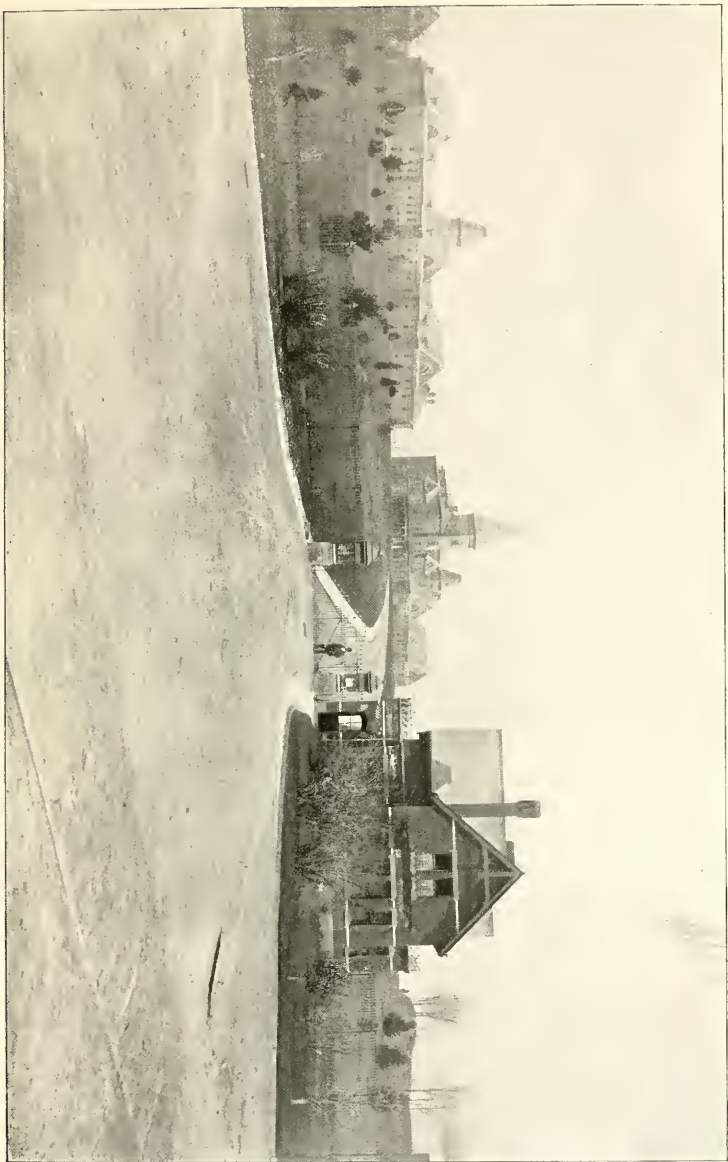
The following is a list of the officers for the year 1896:

Board of Managers.

- Thomas Wightman, President, Pittsburg.
 Rev. James Allison, Vice President, Pittsburg.
 Joseph Albree, Secretary, Allegheny City.
 J. M. Buchanan, Beaver, Beaver county.
 Wm. B. Chambers, Canonsburg, Washington county.
 Isidore Coblens, Allegheny City.
 John A. Gault, Courtney, Washington county.
 Charles W. Houston, Pittsburg.
 W. B. Lupton, Pittsburg.
 D. J. McAdam, Washington, Washington county.
 A. G. Hopper, Washington, Washington county.
 D. McKinney, New Brighton, Beaver county.
 James McClelland, Canonsburg, Washington county.
 John F. Budke, Canonsburg, Washington county.
 A. J. Pentecost, Pittsburg.
 Geo. M. Von Bonnhorst, Pittsburg.
 J. A. Quay, Superintendent, Morganza, Washington county.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, SOUTH-
EASTERN DISTRICT, NORRISTOWN.





Lodge and Entrance, Norristown Hospital.



Front View, Norristown Hospital.



Hon. Charles H. Stinson, President Norristown Hospital.

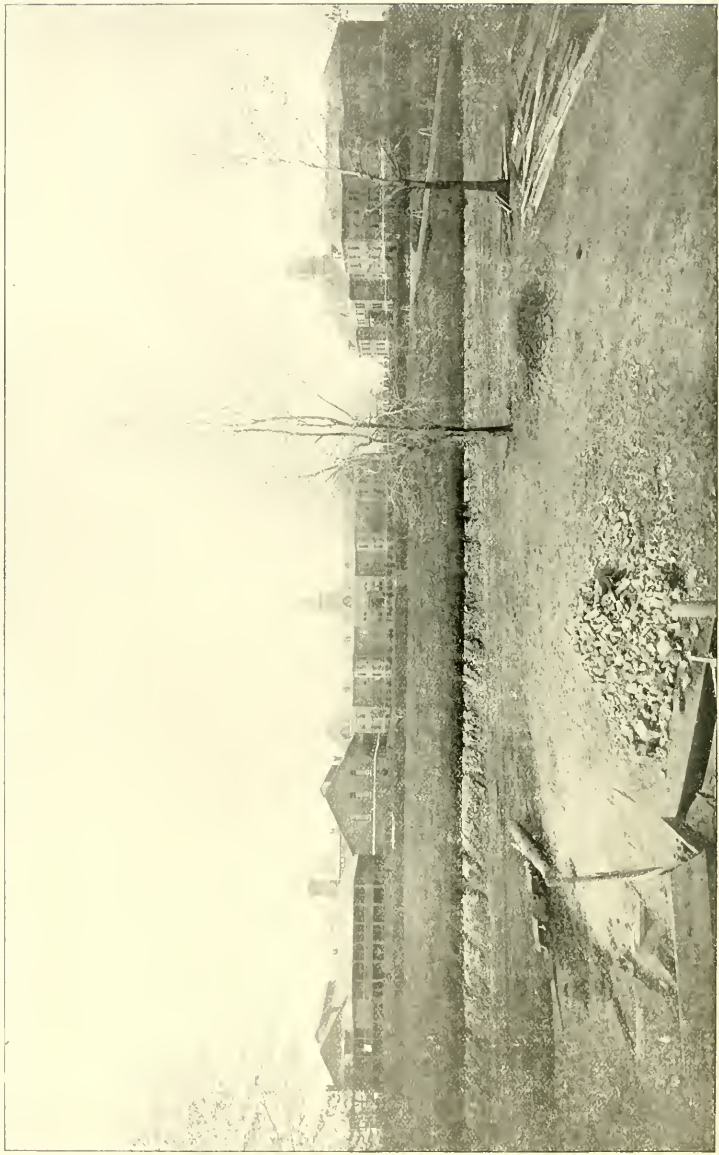
Charles Henderson Stinson is a native of Norriton township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and is of Scotch-Irish descent.

He is a graduate of Dickinson College, and studied law with his brother at Norristown, and remained in his office until his death, when he continued his studies under Addison May, and began the practice of law in Norristown.

Mr. Stinson was a State Senator and was twice elected Speaker of the Senate. He was identified with the Norristown Hospital from its origin, and has been president of the board of trustees since the death of Gov. Hartranft. His influence was felt in the organization by placing the female physician on the same plane as the male physician, and giving to each the control of their respective departments. This was the first departure from the old hospital management in this country. In 1862, Governor Hoyt appointed him judge of the Thirty-eighth judicial district after the death of Hon. Henry P. Ross, and he held that position until January 1, 1863, since which time he has studiously been engaged in his profession.

Mary Henderson Stinson, M. D., sister of Hon. Charles Henderson Stinson, deserves mention as connected with the Norristown Hospital. She was born in Norriton township, November 14, 1819.

She graduated at the Women's Medical College, in Pennsylvania, in 1863, and became assistant physician in the female department of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass. This is the first recorded appointment of a woman to such a post, and hence this notice. She was offered the position of resident physician of the Woman's Department, at Norristown, on its organization, but declined. She was a pioneer among female physicians, and was recognized by the Medical Society of Montgomery county.



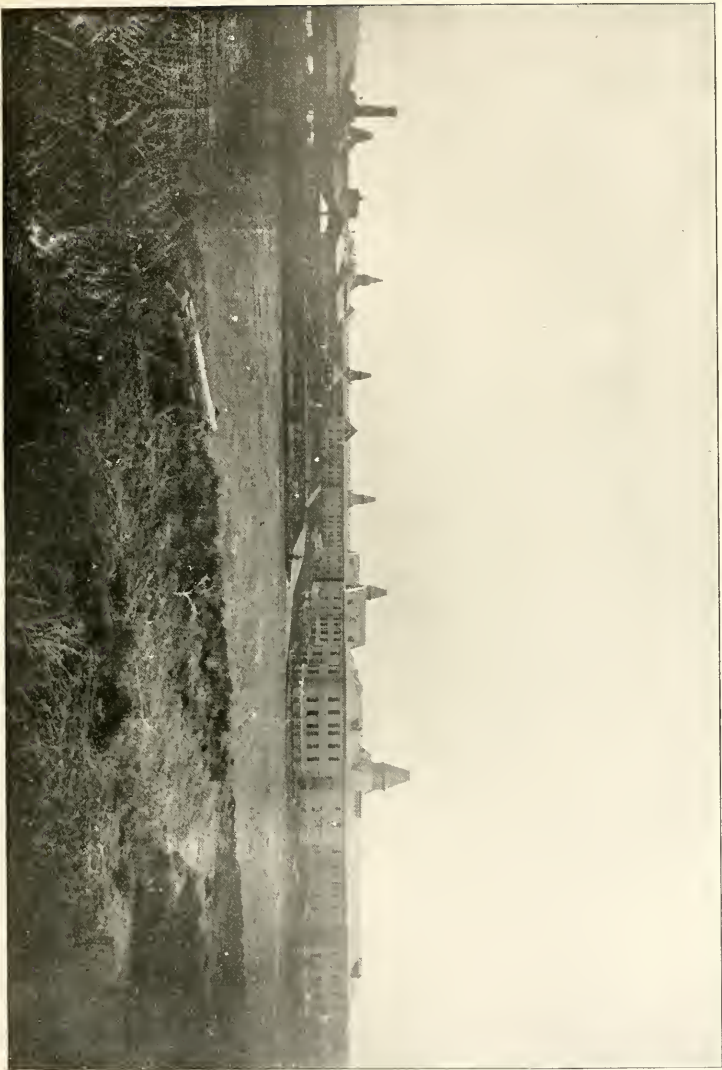
Northeast Front, Norristown Hospital.



Southeast Front, Norristown Hospital.



Rear View, Norristown Hospital.



Rear View, Norristown Hospital.



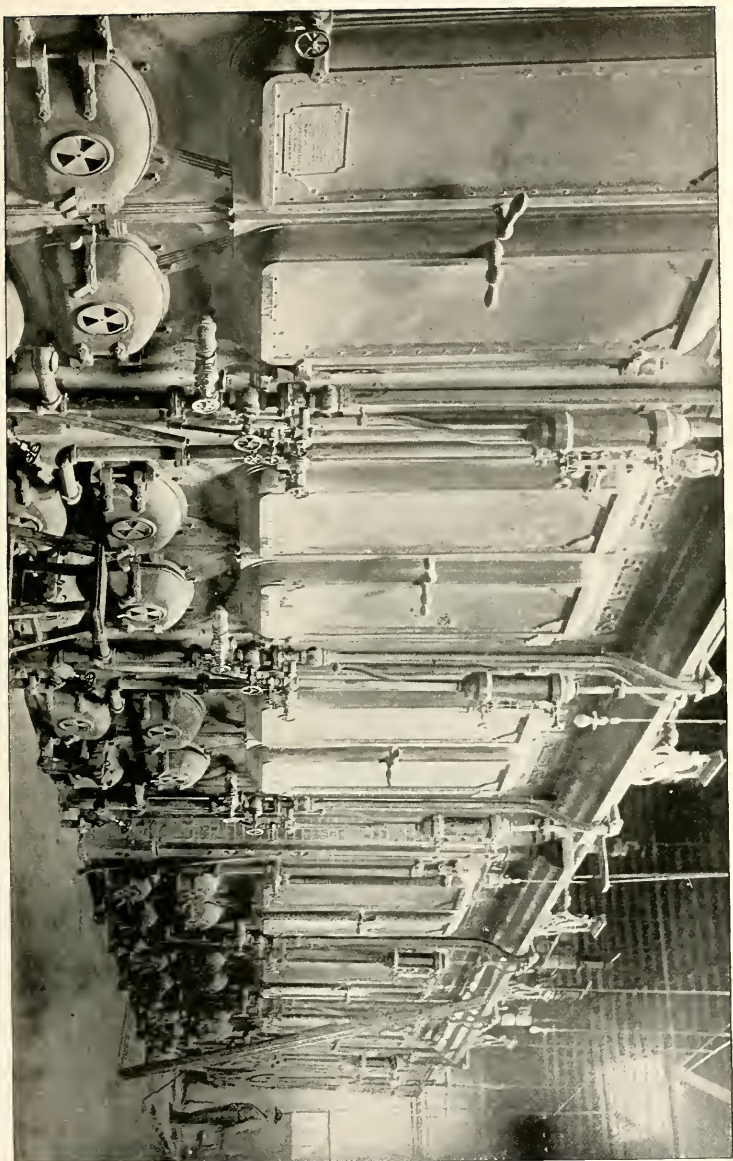
Southwest Front, Norristown Hospital.



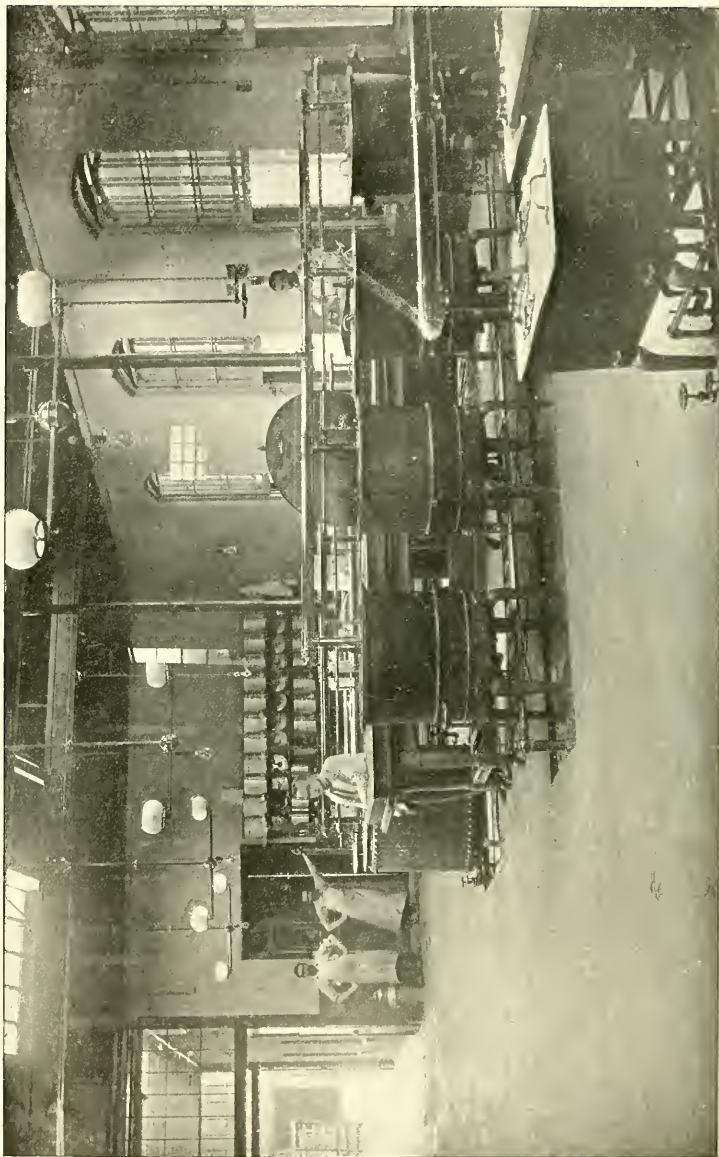
Conservatory, Norristown Hospital.



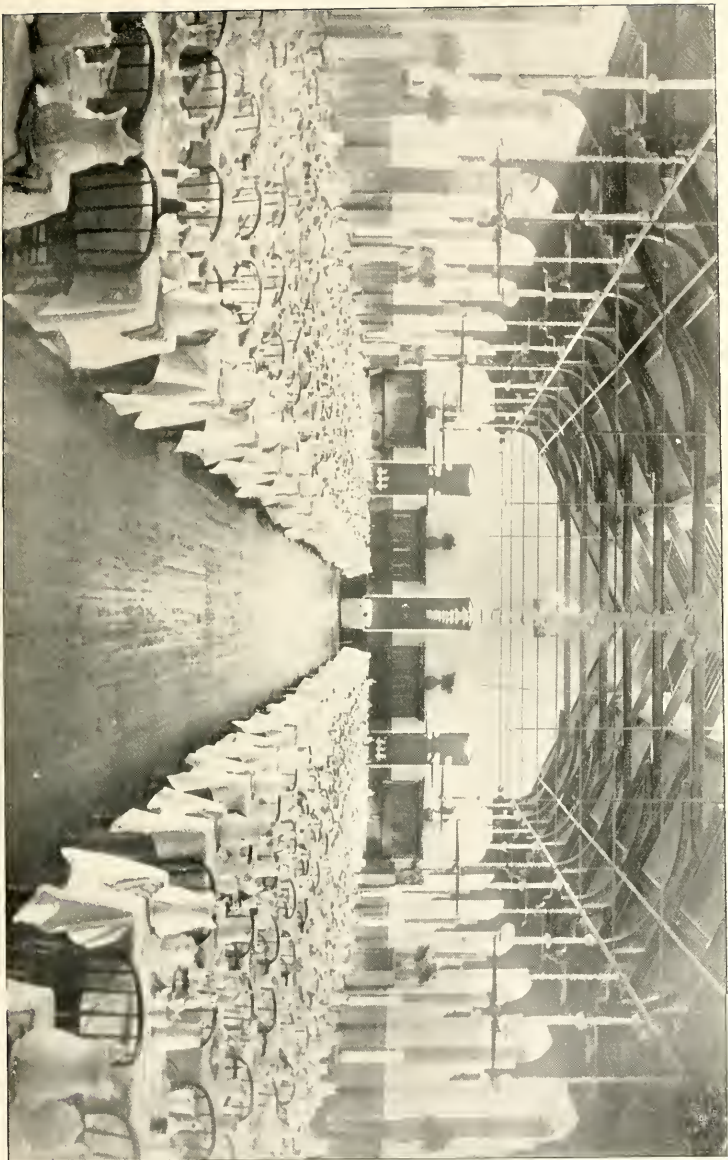
Male Ward 5 A, Norristown Asylum.



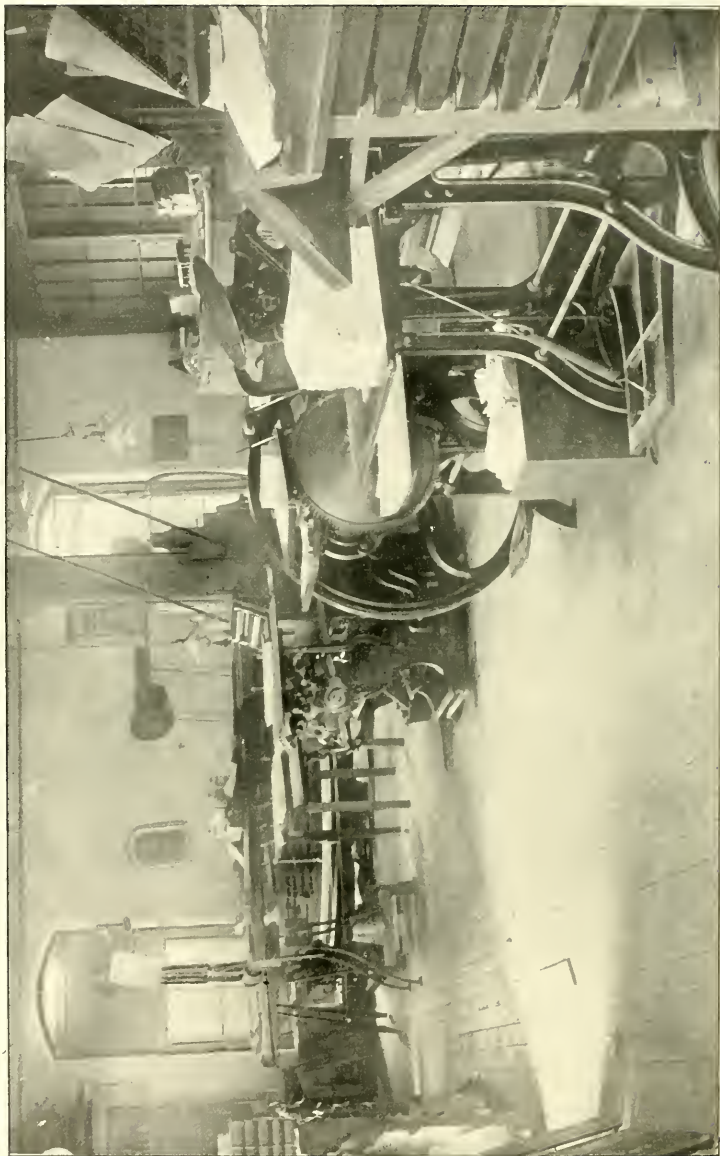
Boiler Room, Norristown Asylum.



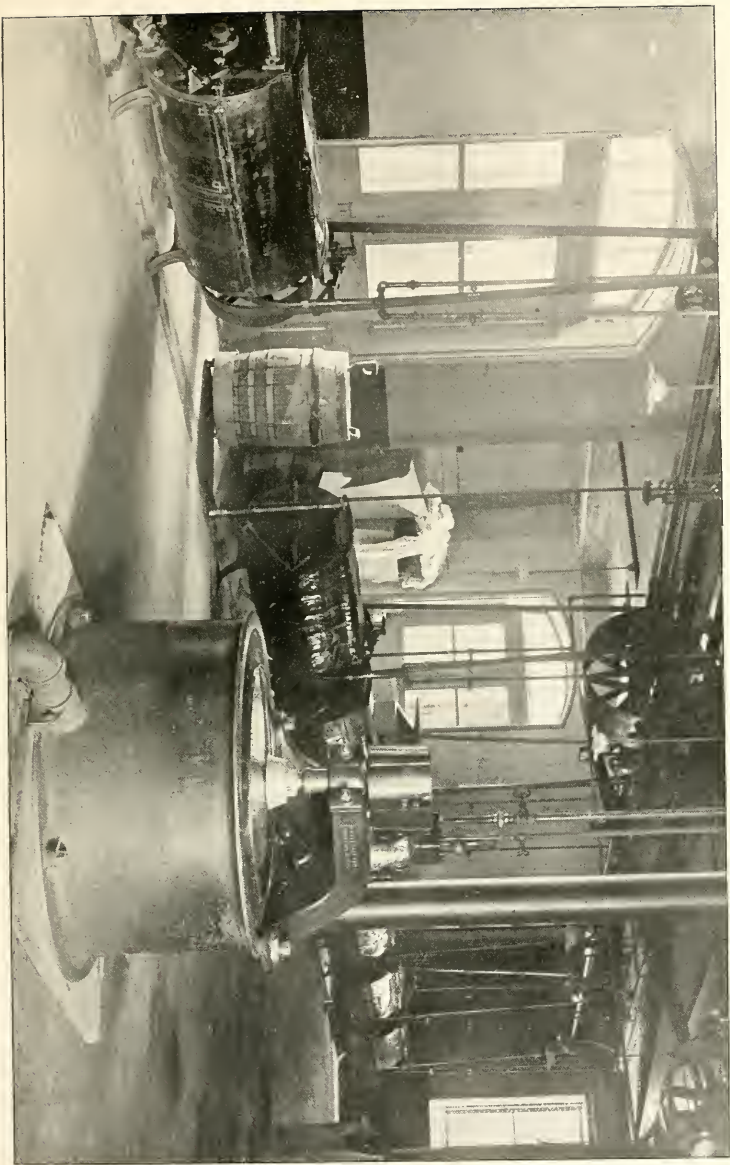
Kitchen, Norristown Asylum.



Refectory, Norristown Asylum.



Printing Office, Norristown Asylum.



Laundry, Norristown Asylum.



Female Infirmary—Day Room—Norristown Asylum.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, NORRISTOWN.

The hospital is in the Sixth ward of the borough of Norristown though a part of the grounds (including most of the farm and the farm buildings themselves), are in Norriston township, Montgomery county. The hospital shares with Dixmont the advantage of a high position with a remarkably fine view. Being in the suburbs of Norristown the trolley cars run to the gate which is the terminal of the line. A neat gate house is at the entrance and the carriage gate can be moved by a contrivance within the building. A gradual rise brings the visitor to the entrance where in the administration building he finds a tiled floor on the hall, and an ornamental brick wainscot, growing plants bringing verdure into winter and an electrically arranged clock, all showing modern taste in architecture and improvements.

The officers of the original commission appointed by the Governor to select a site and construct buildings for the hospital were Joseph Patterson, Dr. Herbert M. Howe, James S. Chambers, Dr. Thomas G. Morton of Philadelphia county; Henry T. Darlington of Bucks county; Dr. L. W. Reed of Montgomery county; W. H. Miller of Delaware county; General George F. Smith of Chester county; John Shouse of Northampton county, and General Robert McAllister of Lehigh county. Joseph Patterson was president, Robert McAllister, vice president and Herbert M. Howe, treasurer. While the commission was at work General Smith and Messrs. Darlington and Shouse died. Dr. N. A. Pennypacker of Chester county and John S. Williams of Bucks county were appointed to fill the places of General Smith and Mr. Darlington, but no appointment was made to fill Judge Shouse's vacancy.

Under the original act of Assembly it was provided that the ten commissioners, above named, should select a site of not less than two hundred acres within a convenient distance from the city of Philadelphia, and easily accessible from all the counties embraced within the southeastern district. This district comprised the counties of Philadelphia, Lehigh, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Northampton. The control of the institution was to be vested in a board of trustees consisting of thirteen members, five of whom were to be appointed by the Governor, two by the city councils of Philadelphia, and one by the county commissioners of each of the counties embraced in the district.

The properties purchased at Norristown made in the aggregate two hundred and sixty-five acres. The Governor approved, the Board of Charities allowed the price and the titles were accepted by the Attorney General on December 26, 1877. The cost of the institution was limited by act of Assembly to "not over eight hundred dollars per inmate, exclusive of the land." On January 10, 1878, the final plan was adopted, the work to be done by contract as far as practicable and judicious.

The Legislature appropriated \$600,000 from which the cost of land was to be deducted. For economy certain buildings were temporarily omitted from the plan. On March 12, 1878, John Rice was awarded the contract to build seven wards and their supply buildings. A second contract was also made with Mr. Rice for the construction of the administration building. Ground was broken on March 21, 1878, and the work finished February 17, 1879. February 18, 1880, was named as the day to transfer the property to the trustees. On that date ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, on behalf of the trustees, accepted it. Governor Hartranft was the first president of the board of trustees. Upon the death of that gentleman Hon. Charles Henderson Stinson, having been a prominent member of the board from its foundation, was elected its second president.

In 1881, a library, smoking and billiard room and a bowling alley were constructed for the amusement of the inmates. In the management of the institution care was exercised in regard to mechanical restraint, the trustees realizing that it should be resorted to only on occasions when all other means failed, and that when the emergency for its use had passed away it was to be as quickly removed.

The general arrangements of the hospital in its construction were found to be satisfactory in regard to health, and the organization of regular and permanent employes in 1882, consisted of one hundred and ninety-two persons at a monthly cost of \$3,967. In that year propositions were made for the erection of a new building which was made necessary in order to accommodate the large number of patients who were applying for admission. The general plan of the buildings was such as to enable the departments for men and women to be conducted as though they were independent hospitals, and yet to provide for them both from a common kitchen. Subsequently roads and sewers were built and a large portion of the grounds enclosed by a fence eight feet high. Barns and a root-house were also constructed. The system of emptying the sewage into Stony creek was found to be injurious having elicited much complaint from the people of Norristown. A change was made in this respect by adopting Col. Geo. F. Waring's system which was constructed under his immediate supervision, and most of the manual labor in preparing

the ground was performed by the patients. This proved a great benefit to the hospital buildings and relieved the institution from further complaint.

The principle was adopted by the trustees of placing all the men under the direct medical supervision of the male resident physician and all the women under the female resident physician, making each responsible for, and requiring them to devote their whole time and attention to the care of their respective patients. It was in this year (1882) that the management became convinced of the efficacy of judicious occupation as a curative agent, and commenced to put this rule into practical application. A printing office and a scroll saw shop were established in which certain inmates were allowed to work. These were for the better class of patients who felt themselves superior to hard manual labor. For another class, who were not so particular, a brush shop was established which rapidly sprung into success. It commenced with a dozen patients but soon required to be enlarged to seat eighty workmen. These shops not only paid expenses but gained a little surplus. It was found that in the majority of cases no advantage was taken of the liberty which was allowed patients. During the entire year of 1882, only nine escaped from the institution; these were not literally "flights or run-aways" but were simply violations of their word by patients who had been paroled not to go beyond certain limits. Of course, it is understood that those having homicidal or suicidal tendencies were protected within the institution with the utmost vigilance.

In the year 1883, the industrial pursuits had increased to such an extent that seventy-five per cent. of the patients under treatment found daily occupation. Of these, one hundred and fifty were employed in improving the grounds; sixty-four in the brush shop; and the remainder as butchers, bakers, laundrymen, machinists, plasterers, painters, shoemakers, tailors, etc., etc. A most suggestive object lesson in regard to this employment was that a large number of male laborers were from the most violent wards, and found a pleasant and safe occupation in grading the roads and grounds. No severe toil was required of them and they entered into it with zest and evident enjoyment, the out-door exercise and the diversion of mind seeming in every way to be beneficial. During the year 1884, the trustees found it necessary to erect two new buildings for the occupancy of those who were unable to perform the bodily functions properly without constant supervision. The withdrawal of these from the other inmates was urged as a measure of safety and economy. It is a noticeable fact that at the end of this year, seventy per cent. of the patients were from Philadelphia.

In the year 1885, the system of irrigation sewerage was enlarged, a large portion of the work being done by the patients. A fire which

consumed a large portion of the Philadelphia Almshouse unexpectedly swelled the inmates of the Norristown Hospital by fifty, and seriously embarrassed the institution. The demand of public patients was so great that private patients, owing to the crowded state of the institution, were only admitted during the first part of this year. An infirmary building to accommodate about one hundred patients was erected being one-story high and surrounded by verandas. The library was increased so that it contained nearly one thousand volumes. Among the smaller incidents were picnics at which only one hundred and fifty of each sex at first, from the excited wards were allowed to attend and with much benefit without any trouble ensuing, but now all patients are allowed to attend these picnics.

The problem of accommodating an increased number of patients was one which appears to have embarrassed the trustees of the hospital almost continually. In 1886, there was an increase of sixty per cent. and the institution made an urgent plea to the Board of Public Charities to supply additional buildings and facilities. As a matter of expediency two frame barracks were erected holding about one hundred patients each. As a matter of economical management the offal of the establishment was used as a fertilizer for the grounds which assumed the proportions of a well regulated farm supplying all the sausage, scrapple, lard and poultry used by the institution. A farm cottage was erected to accommodate sixteen patients who were delegated to engage in agricultural pursuits.

During the year 1887 a female infirmary was made ready for occupancy and the male infirmary was also completed. It is worthy of remark that during that entire year no mechanical restraint was found necessary with any one of the inmates. The institution suffered from a mild attack of typhoid fever, of which there were no less than twenty-one well defined cases, all but two of which however recovered.

During the following three years the only noticeable fact in the working of the institution seems to be that it was almost constantly overcrowded. Clubs were established among the inmates holding weekly meetings for the purpose of "lending-a-hand" for all good works which might benefit the inmates. A large refectory or general dining room, gave great satisfaction inasmuch as five hundred patients, seated at well-appointed tables, could be supplied at one time. These patients, of course, included those whose condition admitted of their appearing at a public table.

The principal event of the year 1891, was the addition to the grounds of about forty acres of desirable land which was purchased by authority of the Commonwealth. One of the sad events was an

epidemic of dysentery which carried off by death a number of patients, principally the aged inmates.

The question of a water supply had been an annoying one for a number of years. Temporary arrangements had been made with the local water companies, but in 1893 the Legislature made an appropriation of \$7,500 to drill and test artesian wells, with a view of making further appropriations to construct water works in case sufficient water could be procured from the wells to supply the institution. Six wells were drilled, varying in depth from four hundred to five hundred feet. A test showed that they would yield an ample supply of water and the embankments for a reservoir were constructed on an elevation of ninety-five feet above the ground of the buildings, the capacity being nearly three and one-half million gallons.

One of the wells has been used to supply drinking and cooking water; each ward being supplied with the water conveyed in pipes for the sole use of the patients. The other wells intended for the reservoir remain unfinished for the want of an appropriation to complete the reservoir, which was applied for at the last session of the Legislature but not made owing to the financial condition of the treasury. When the work is completed the hospital will be supplied with a pure and excellent water for all purposes at a cost less than is now paid to the water company.

The method of lighting had been almost as much trouble as that of a water supply, but in 1894, a full electric light system was installed by which all the buildings were lighted and a few arc lights were also placed upon the grounds.

The farm of the institution which had formerly been successful, experienced a loss by the killing of one hundred and forty-two cows that were affected with tuberculosis. The State authorities after having examinations made, found that there was an absolute necessity to kill these in order to prevent the spreading of the infectious disease. The total loss was about \$6,000.

The principle of the institution is that of a division of labor the medical department being entirely separated from the business department. It is the first institution in the country that recognized female physicians and appointed such in charge of the female patients. The chief female physician as previously stated has complete control of the female ward and the male physician of the male ward. This was the first step taken in the organization of the hospital by the trustees. They believed, inasmuch as the Legislature of the State had established female colleges with the right to give the graduates diplomas (thus placing them on the same plane as the male physicians) that it was proper to recognize their services in our pub-

lic institutions and now after more than fifteen years of experience, the trustees have no desire to go back to former methods—seeing how admirably and satisfactory the present system has worked to all parties concerned.

An extended picture of the institution and grounds executed in India ink by a patient adorns the walls of the trustees' room. The wainscot through the first floor is of yellow pine and walnut and in one room of oak. This fine work was done by the patients. There are many competent workmen here, and a considerable part of the furniture of the institution has been made by them.

A store room is used in the basement for keeping standard samples of dry goods, crockery, hardware, groceries, clothing and notions. Bidders for articles needed must come up to these standards to obtain a sale. This appears to be a wise and successful effort to economize the expenses and secure uniformity in material. Bids are received quarterly and are acted on by the executive committee.

The basement of the chapel building has in it a medical library, a dining room for employes and a general store room. The chapel is a large room, finely lighted by windows (this ample light is a feature throughout the whole institution). Various clergymen officiate in rotation. A complete drug store with a resident druggist is found in the male and female departments, there being a special one for each. There are three private rooms connected with the main hospital room in each ward for those needing isolation.

An ample and light building is used as the kitchen and bakehouse. The cooking is all done by steam, and a large refrigerator adjoins the kitchen. A dough-mixer is run by an electric motor and prepares the bread; then it is placed in a dough-brake; the loaves are then formed by hand and placed in the proof-box where they are steamed and then they go to an immense oven and come out in completed shape. Two thousand loaves of bread are turned out on an average daily, besides biscuits and gingerbread on certain days of the week.

The laundry is admirably fitted up. There are washing machines and sterilizers and wringers worked by an electric motor. The clothes are dried in the open air when practicable, and both male and female patients work in this department. In the ironing room mangles are used. The boiler house has nine boilers of one hundred horse power each. A siding from the Stony Creek Railroad brings coal into the boiler house and feed for the stock.

In addition to the regular medical staff, a pathological department has been established, and this is the only hospital in Pennsylvania that has one in operation. It is now under the management of Dr. Florence Hull Watson, who was born and educated in Philadelphia and graduated from the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia in

1892. After her graduation she went to Europe and studied pathological technique under Professor Hugo Ribbert until August, 1893, and then came to the hospital where she has been since with the exception of four months when she returned to Europe and studied under the same professor. During the term she has been at the hospital, she has made more than one hundred and fifty autopsies, which have been worked out fully; and has personally examined two hundred and fifty cattle for tuberculosis, and published a report on the same subject. This department is regarded as a great addition to the hospital and one that could not well be dispensed with.

The trustees give great attention to the institution and seem to vie with each other in their efforts to make it the hospital of the country. They meet regularly on the first Friday in each month and the executive committee of three (chosen in alphabetical order) generally meets every week and reports to the full board at their monthly meetings. In this way every member of the board has to serve three weeks on the executive committee.

John L. West, steward of the hospital, came from Delaware county where he had charge of the almshouse for a number of years, before he came to this institution. He is the executive officer of the hospital and having been in continuous service since its organization, is thoroughly posted in all that pertains to the place.

His mechanical skill has been available in the construction of arrangements for drying clothes which, for efficiency, are of great service to the institution.

The arrangement of the kitchen and bakery are believed to be unsurpassed in the State while various other improvements add to the convenience of the hospital and are of his invention.

The following is a list of the officers of the institution for the year 1896:

Board of Trustees.

Charles H. Stinson, President.
J. M. Hackett, Secretary.
Thomas Bradley, Treasurer.
Isaac Richards, Chester county.
Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia.
William J. Elliott, Philadelphia.
Samuel S. Thompson, Philadelphia.
John Jones, Norristown.
J. M. Hackett, Easton.
J. G. Prizer, Schwenksville.
W. H. Hartzell, M. D., Allentown.
Amos B. Headley, Tulleytown.

W. D. H. Serrill, Darby.
Frank L. Smith, Norristown.
Charles H. Stinson, Norristown.
Joseph Thomas, M. D., Norristown.

Resident Officers.

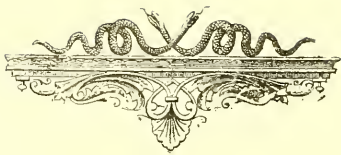
Department for Men.

D. D. Richardson, M. D., Chief Physician.
A. W. Wilmarth, M. D., First Assistant.
George W. McCaffrey, M. D., Second Assistant.

Department for Women.

Susan J. Taber, M. D., Chief Physician.
Mary Willits, M. D., First Assistant.
Mary W. Langee, M. D., Second Assistant.
Florence H. Watson, M. D., Pathologist.
S. M. Miller, Ph. D., Druggist, Male Department.
Mary Hancy, Druggist, Female Department.

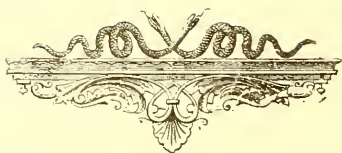
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,
HUNTINGDON.

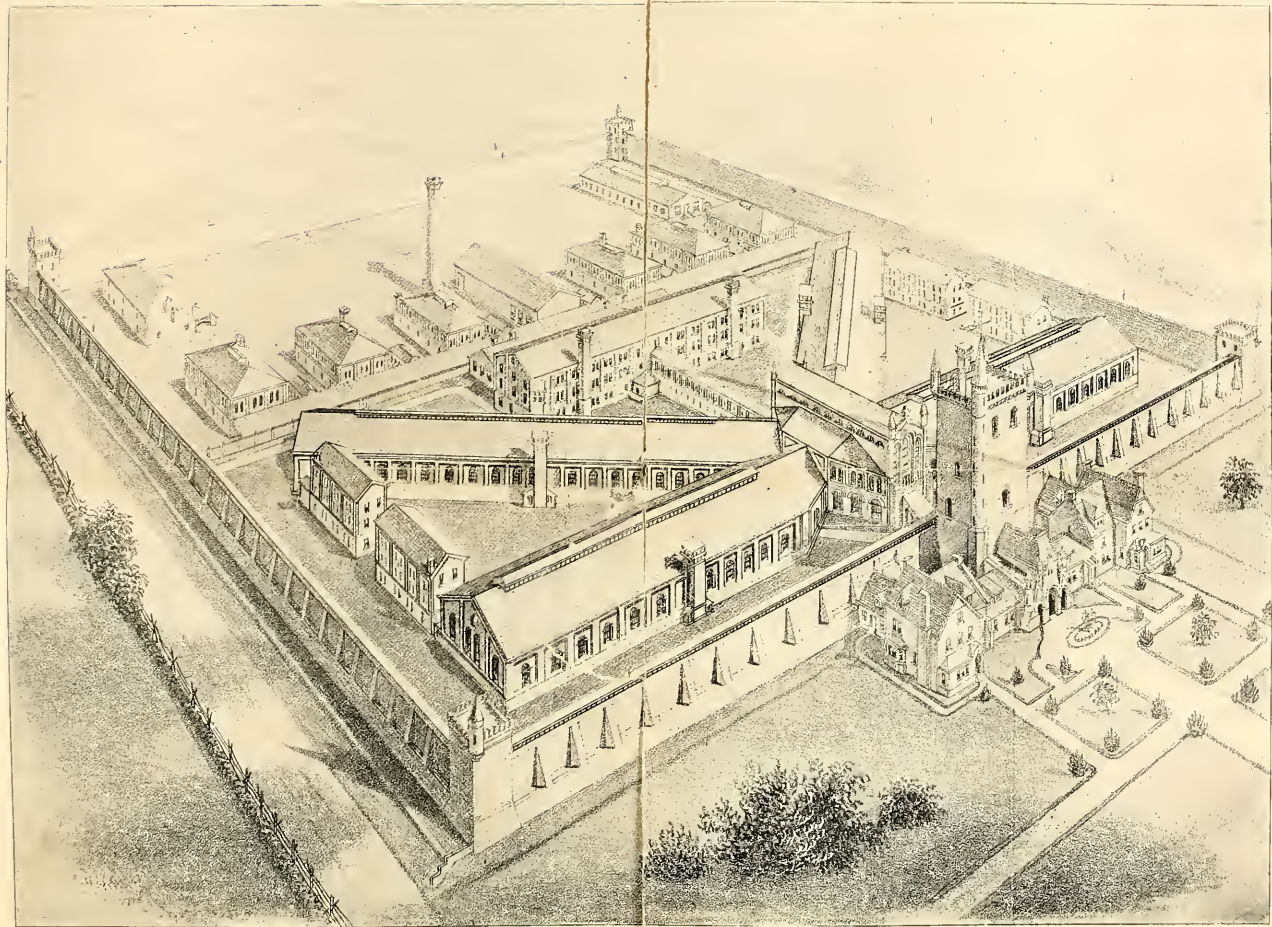


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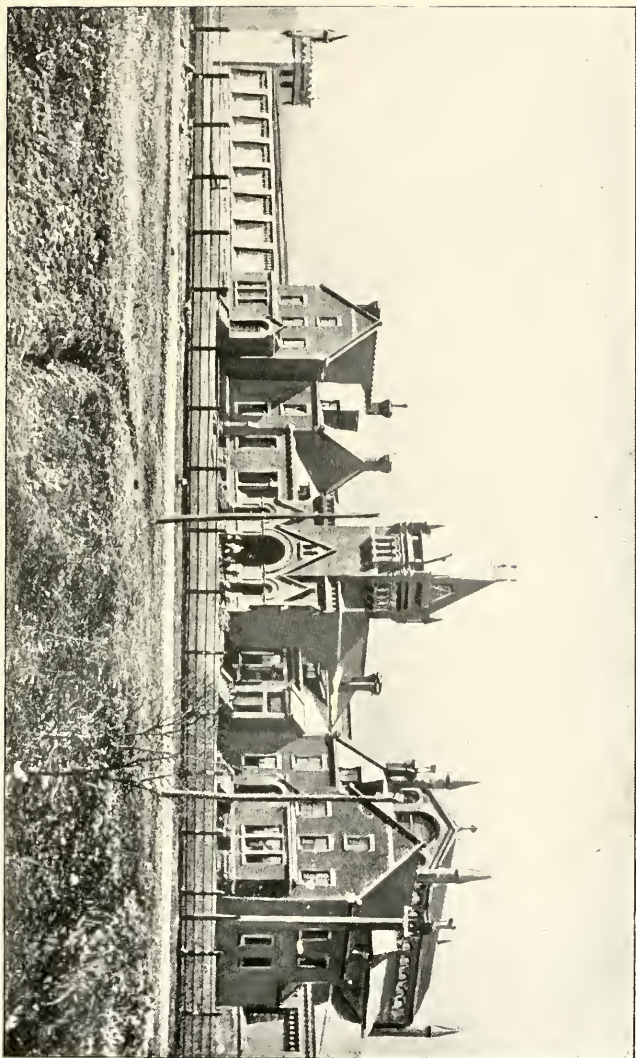
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Birds Eye View of State Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa.



Front View of Reformatory.



Samuel McCamant, President Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

Samuel McCamant, President of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, was born at Tyrone Forges, Blair county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the public schools of that vicinity.

He was elected sheriff of Blair county in 1861, and a member of Assembly, in sessions of 1867 and 1868. On May 15th, 1888, he was appointed manager of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory by Governor Beaver.

His early business life was spent in the charcoal iron trade, and since 1865 he has been in the lumber and planing mill trade.



Section of Cell House A, Huntingdon Reformatory.



View of First Grade Men's Dining Room, Huntingdon Reformatory.



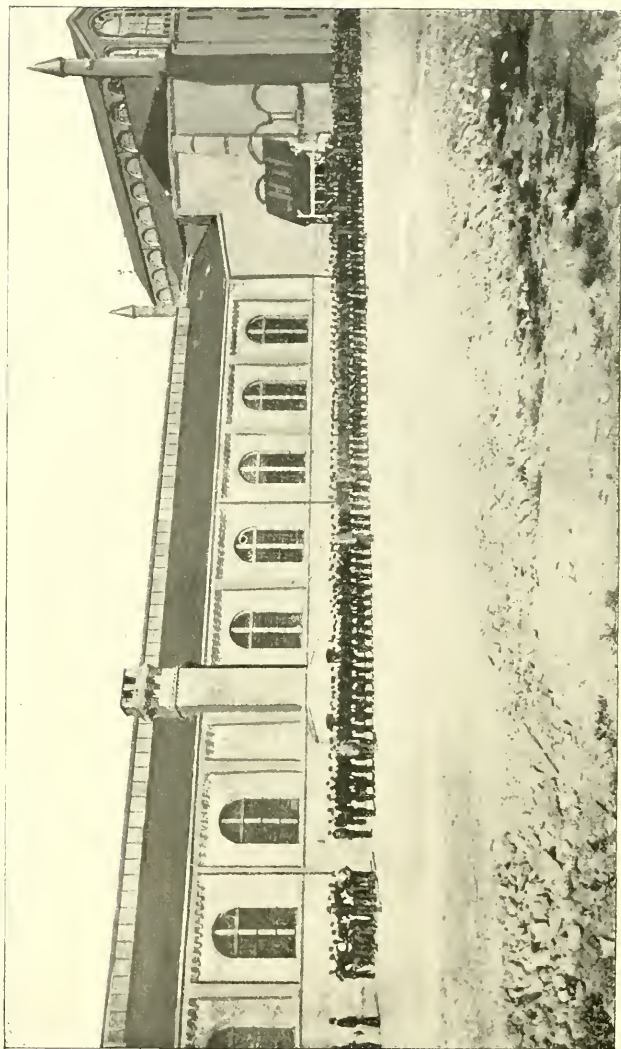
T. B. Patton, Superintendent Huntingdon Industrial Reformatory.

Theodore Blair Patton, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa., was born at Blair Furnace, Blair county, one mile east of the present site of the city of Altoona, May 6, 1847. The family removed to the village of Altoona in 1852, where he continued to reside for almost forty years. He attended the township and the common schools.

For a number of years he was in the employ of the United States postoffice department in various capacities, beginning with that of mail messenger and subsequently as clerk in the postoffice, then as assistant postmaster, and on the introduction of the railway postoffices on the Pennsylvania Railroad, he was appointed clerk thereon, afterwards entering the service of a banking institution, and then that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

He was appointed postmaster at Altoona by President Grant, in February, 1877, an office which he held continuously under the administrations of Presidents Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland, until he resigned, May 1st, 1891, to accept his present position.

In April, 1890, he was appointed a member of the Board of Managers of the Reformatory, and on the resignation of Superintendent R. W. McClaughry, Mr. Patton was elected to the position of General Superintendent, May 1st, 1891. From his extended experience as superintendent, and close study of penal reformatory measures, he is classed by those familiar with the subject, as one of the highest authorities on practical executive management.



Regiment at Drill, Huntingdon Reformatory.



View of Tailor and Shoe Shop, Huntingdon Reformatory.



View of Shirt Shop, Huntington Reformatory.



View of Brush Shop, Huntington Reformatory.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.

By an act of Assembly approved June 12, 1878, by Governor J. F. Hartranft, a new penitentiary district was created in Pennsylvania, known as the Middle Penitentiary District, to meet the requirements of McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming, Northumberland, Columbia, Montour, Fulton, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Somerset, Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Union, Snyder, Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Clearfield, Clinton and Centre counties.

The act provided for the erection of a penitentiary capable of holding 250 prisoners to be built within the limits of any of the counties composing the district; for the appointment of seven commissioners by the Governor, residing outside the district, who were to decide its location; purchase the necessary ground; agree upon suitable plans; make all necessary contracts for the building of said penitentiary, and to see that such contracts were carried out in a faithful manner.

On August 22, 1878, Governor Hartranft appointed the following named citizens to be commissioners for the erection of the Middle Penitentiary, and to carry out the provisions of the act authorizing said appointment: Hon. Charles Thomson Jones, Hon. Henry C. Howell; Hon. George I. Young, Philadelphia; Hon. J. K. Moorhead; Hon. John Paul, Pittsburgh; Hon. William Nolan, Reading; Hon. Henry Rawle, Erie.

The commissioners named met in Philadelphia, August 30, 1878, and organized by the election of Hon. Charles Thomson Jones as president and Hon. Henry Rawle as treasurer; subsequently Wm. B. Hart was elected as secretary and superintendent.

Measures were taking looking toward the selection of a proper site for the erection of the buildings. The commissioners visited Selinsgrove, Northumberland, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Altoona, Tyrone, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Marysville, Harrisburg, and also heard committees from other localities within the district. At a meeting held October 23, 1878, the commissioners finally decided to locate the penitentiary at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, upon a site on the banks of the Juniata river, and opposite the town named. The elevation of the ground was about thirty-four feet above the river; this afforded excellent drainage and all the necessary conveniences for the purposes in view. The tract of ground consisted of about thirty-six acres, costing \$12,086.00, and embracing several valuable springs distant about two-thirds of a mile from the penitentiary site, from which it was designed to obtain the necessary water supply. The title of the ground was submitted to the Hon. George Lear, Attorney General, and approved by him.

The firm of Wilson Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia, were selected as architects, and subsequently T. D. Evans, of Pittsburgh, was chosen as supervising engineer.

After the preparation and approval of plans for the construction of a reservoir, outer walls and buildings, contracts were entered into with W. W. Morrison, of Lock Haven, for the construction of a reservoir, to be located at the springs already referred to. The contract for the grading of the site, the excavations and building of outer walls with foundations for the main buildings, was awarded to John T. Kelly, of Renovo, and soon after the work was begun and successfully prosecuted.

Considerable other work was necessary in changing the location of a public road, which ran through certain of the grounds purchased by the State, as well as the removal of a number of dwelling houses located near by.

While this work was in progress Governor Henry M. Hoyt, with other gentlemen who were interested in penal affairs, had been giving consideration to the subject of the reformatory idea in connection with prisons, and in his general message submitted to the Legislature in 1881, Governor Hoyt suggested for the consideration of the Senate and House of Representatives, the policy and the expediency of converting the proposed penitentiary building at Huntingdon into a reformatory prison.

The Legislature, with a view of ascertaining whether it would be feasible to concur in the suggestion, passed a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to inquire into and investigate the condition of the work upon the proposed penitentiary building at Huntingdon with reference to its adaptability to a reformatory prison, as well as the policy and expediency of converting the same into a reformatory prison, and to report to the Legislature.

The committee appointed for this purpose consisted of Senators John Stewart, Horatio Gates Jones, Thomas V. Cooper, S. P. Wolverton, Eckley B. Coxe, and Representatives A. B. Campbell, Wm. H. Vodges, George Clark, Jno. E. Faunce, Charles Tubbs, J. J. Edwards, Wm. Flinn and O. Noble, who visited the site of the proposed penitentiary at Huntingdon, the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, and who, in submitting their report to the Legislature, recommended the advisability of transforming the proposed penitentiary into an industrial reformatory.

Accordingly on June 8, 1881, a supplement to the act of Assembly (which had originally authorized the erection of the penitentiary) was passed by the Legislature. This supplement provided for the erection of a State Industrial Reformatory, to be constructed and erected on the property of the State, located at Huntingdon, and

which had been originally purchased by the State for penitentiary purposes.

The Governor was authorized to appoint a board of building commissioners who were to have charge of the grounds and of the construction of the necessary buildings; to adopt plans, make contracts, etc., for the performance of the work; the plans to be subject to the approval of the Governor.

The buildings were to be constructed for the accommodation of at least 500 prisoners, in such a way as to admit of their classification, and their instruction and employment in useful labor.

The following named persons were appointed by the Governor as building commissioners: Hon. Charles Thomson Jones, Hon. Henry C. Howell, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. John Paul, Hon. William Nolan, Hon. Henry Rawle, and Thos. B. Kennedy, Esq.

Up to this time there had been expended in the erection of the new penitentiary \$75,128.44, leaving a balance of \$24,871.56 in the hands of the treasurer to be applied toward the erection of the new reformatory. At the same time a further appropriation of \$100,000.00 was made to be applied in the erection of the industrial reformatory.

Necessarily this change in the character of the institution required changes in the plan of the buildings as originally intended. The firm of Wilson Bros., architects for the penitentiary, were continued as architects for the reformatory, and on February 17, 1882, the new plans were adopted, which admitted of all the work previously done being utilized for the new institution.

The contract for the erection of the several buildings was awarded to Henry Shenk, of Erie, Pa.

From reports submitted by the building commissioners it appears the work was delayed, partially by reason of the tardy delivery of iron, occasioned by the long strike among the iron workers at Pittsburgh.

Appropriations were made by the Legislature from time to time for the continuance of the work, which although began in 1879, was not completed until 1888, up to which date \$923,750.00 had been appropriated for the purchase of land, construction of buildings, enclosing wall, reservoir, etc., etc.

In addition to the building commissioners already named, the following named gentlemen served as members of the board at various times during the progress of the work: G. T. Young, D. P. Miller, Wm. Hartley, Theo. Strong, J. F. Weaver, Hon. H. B. Tyler and Hon. L. Rhone.

The engineers and architects were Wilson Bros. & Co., and T. D. Evans. Secretary and superintendent, W. B. Hart. The Governors in office during the construction of the buildings were John F. Hartmanft, Robert E. Pattison, Henry M. Hoyt, Jas. A. Beaver.

The supplement referred to directed that whenever the reformatory should be completed and ready for occupancy, the building commissioners should so certify under their hands and seals to the Governor, whereupon the Governor should appoint a board of managers, consisting of five persons, to manage and direct the business thereof, and make all needful regulations therefor, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

The work of the building commissioners had so far progressed that at a meeting held April 26, 1888, the commissioners notified Governor James A. Beaver that they were prepared to turn the buildings over to him as the representative of the State, at such time as he might suggest. The Governor, therefore, named May 15, 1888, for the purpose, at which time he met the building commissioners at Huntingdon, and they having completed the work assigned them, delivered the buildings to the Governor, after which they adjourned sine die.

On the same day Governor Beaver announced the appointment of Hon. Horatio G. Fisher and Hon. Alex. Port, of Huntingdon, Hon. Samuel McCamant, of Tyrone, Col. W. W. Jennings, of Harrisburg, and Hon. Harry B. Tyler, of Philadelphia, as members of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, and authorized them to take charge of the buildings, and to arrange for their furnishing, and make other necessary preparations for the opening of the institution for the reception of inmates. The board organized by the election of Hon. H. G. Fisher, as President, and Col. W. W. Jennings, as treasurer.

Prior to commencing operations in active management, the board, in company with Governor Beaver, visited the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, and made careful inquiry relative to the adaptability of the system of imprisonment under the indeterminate sentence with conditional liberation on parole. They also attended the Congress of the National Prison Association, which was held in Boston, and conferred with gentlemen from different parts of the United States, distinguished for their ability and experience in the peculiar line of work which was being inaugurated at Huntingdon.

On August 18, 1888, they elected Major R. W. McClaughry, warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet, as general superintendent of the reformatory, who reported for duty December 1, 1888.

It had been hoped and expected that the reformatory would be ready to open for the reception of inmates by January 1, 1889, but in consequence of the lack of an appropriation for the subsistence of inmates, no food or other necessary supplies could be purchased until February of that year, by which time an appropriation had been granted by the Legislature for the purpose named.

On February 15, 1889, Governor Beaver officially proclaimed the

Institution open for the reception of inmates, and on the 16th of February the first prisoner was received, coming from Huntingdon county.

The Legislature of 1887 passed act No. 30 in relation to the imprisonment, government and release of convicts in the reformatory, declared it to be a place of confinement for males between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a State prison in this Commonwealth, or any other State or country; required that every sentence to the reformatory should be a general sentence to imprisonment therein, without fixing the limit or duration thereof; authorized the board of managers to terminate such sentence; provided the imprisonment should not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced; authorized the board of managers to make all rules and regulations necessary and proper, and not contrary to the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, for the employment, discipline, instruction, education, removal, and absolute, temporary, or conditional release; provided for such a system of discipline as would secure to each inmate instruction in the rudiments of an English education, and in such manual, handicraft, skilled vocation, as might be useful to each one of the inmates after his discharge from the reformatory, whereby said prisoner would be able to obtain self-supporting employment; required proper records be kept showing minutes of observed improvement, or deterioration of character affecting the standing or situation of each prisoner, crediting each prisoner for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and for results accomplished, and charging him for derelictions, negligences and offences; required reports of the same to be made semi-annually to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that the standing of each prisoner's account of marks or credit should be made known to him as often as once a month; forbid the reception or consideration by the board of managers of petitions for the release of inmates; provided for proceedings for obtaining a final discharge from the reformatory, etc., etc.

Although the institution was declared open for the reception of inmates, considerable work was still necessary, in order to fit up the work shops, and to decide upon the proper industries to be established therein. This was proceeded with as speedily as circumstances would permit. The machine, blacksmith and repair shops, tailor and shoe shops were among the first industries organized. This was followed by the manufacture of chairs, and the making of a brick yard and building of brick-kilns inside the walls for the purpose of manufacturing brick for further needed improvements.

Arrangements were likewise made for the purchase of Cypress Island, containing about fifty-five acres, and situated in the Juniata river in front of the reformatory buildings, for garden purposes.

Up to the close of the year 1889, 207 prisoners had been received at the reformatory.

In April, 1890, Hon. H. B. Tyler, one of the members of the board of managers resigned, and Mr. T. B. Patton, of Altoona, was appointed instead.

In May, 1890, Hon. H. G. Fisher, president of the board, died, and Hon. Samuel McCamant, a member of the board, was elected president thereof. J. Hay Brown, Esq., of Lancaster, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of President Fisher.

In a little over twenty-two months after the opening of the institution 478 prisoners had been received. In view of this rapid increase, the board of managers in their annual report submitted to the Legislature January 18, 1891, suggested the apparent necessity of increasing the size of the institution.

The Legislature authorized the managers to commence making preparations for an extension by the erection of an additional cell house, in accordance with which plans were prepared, and after being approved by Governor Pattison, the surplus prisoners were employed in making brick, quarrying stone, putting in foundation walls, etc., for the new building.

April 16, 1891, Major R. W. McClaughry, the general superintendent, resigned on account of ill health, and Mr. T. B. Patton, a member of the board of managers, was elected to fill the vacancy. Hon. H. J. McAteer, of Alexandria, was appointed a member of the board of managers to fill the existing vacancy therein.

August 12, 1892, Mr. J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport, was appointed a member of the board instead of Col. W. W. Jennings, whose term of office had expired. Mr. Cochran continued as a member of the board until his election as a member of the State Senate, November 18, 1894, when he resigned, and Hon. A. S. Landis, of Hollidaysburg, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Two industrial buildings, each 50x165 feet in size have been erected, largely by inmate labor, one of which is used as a brush shop; the other used in part as carpenter shop and store room, with room for the introduction of such industry as may be decided upon.

Certain other permanent improvements have been made from time to time as necessity required.

The new cell house is fast approaching completion, and will be a model building. The work on it has largely been done by the inmates under the direction of competent instructors. It is 57 feet wide, 303 feet long, and will contain 288 cells, each about 8 feet square. The building will be well lighted, and heated and ventilated by the Sturtevant system.

The number of commitments to the reformatory since it was opened February 15, 1889, to May 1, 1896, is as follows:

Year ending December 31, 1889,	217
Year ending December 31, 1890,	261
Year ending December 31, 1891,	351
Year ending December 31, 1892,	240
Year ending December 31, 1893,	277
Year ending December 31, 1894,	336
Year ending December 31, 1895,	273
January 1 to May 1, 1896,	112
Total,	<u>2,067</u>

There are three grades of inmates in the reformatory; the first or highest; the second or intermediate, and the third or lowest. On his reception an inmate is placed in the second or intermediate grade. A careful record of his conduct, his labor, and his study in school is kept, and proper endorsements thereof are made in the conduct ledger in the superintendent's office on the first of each month, at the same time like entries are made in the inmate's record book, which remains in his possession, so that he knows on the first of each month what his standing is.

In order to obtain promotion to the first or highest grade, he must make six months of a continuous good record in conduct, labor and study; having done this he is promoted to the first grade which gives him additional privileges as a first grade man. He cannot reach what is known as the parole grade until he has made six months of a continuous good record in conduct, labor and study as a first grade inmate. Having done this his name is presented to the board of managers for their action relative to his release on parole; provided, he can have some responsible party sign the agreement to furnish him with steady employment for at least six months, during which time he will still be subject to the custody of the board of managers, and liable to return to the reformatory for any violation of his parole in the way of unnecessary absence from work, misconduct on his part, or leaving his employer.

Should he have been sentenced to the reformatory for any of the higher grades of crime, the board of managers will decline to grant him his release on parole at the expiration of six months in the first grade; this period being recognized as applying only to those who have been sentenced for the lesser grades of crime.

The release of the inmate, however, when it is granted will be on parole, and the results which have attended this system are such as to commend in the highest sense its continued use and approval.

In case an inmate in the second grade fails to maintain a good record in that grade, and shows no disposition to comply with the

rules governing the institution, he is then reduced to the third or lowest grade, and kept in that grade until such time as his conduct merits his being restored to the second grade, after which it will take him at least one year to reach the parole grade.

On May 1, 1896, there were 506 prisoners confined in the reformatory, distributed through the different grades as follows:

First grade,	234	
Second grade,	220	
Third grade,	52	
		<u>506</u>

Of this number there received during April—

Perfect marking in conduct and study,	348	
Failed in conduct,	81	
Failed in school,	64	
Failed in school and conduct,	13	
		<u>506</u>

The usual opportunity was afforded inmates to attend court at the close of the month, in relation to reports given for either conduct or school, whereby they might show cause why such reports should not stand against them. Three hundred and six inmates appeared before the court and had their complaints adjusted.

The following grade changes were made for the month of May, 1896:

Promoted from second to first grade,	19
Restored from second to first grade,	6
Restored from third to second grade, ..	15
Reduced from first to second grade,	3
Reduced from second to third grade,	17
Received during the month of April,	10
Paroled during the month of April,	6
Total number now out on parole,	136
Number receiving final discharges in April,	12
Number discharged by expiration of maximum sentence in April,	5
Number returned for violation of parole in April,	3

The Legislature of 1895 granted an appropriation for the purchase of a farm adjoining the reformatory, and which had been rented by the State for several years. The ownership of this farm by the State will prove a valuable acquisition to the institution, offering as it does an opportunity for giving instruction in farm work, as well as for furnishing employment to a number of men who have been accustomed thereto.

Among the industries in which instruction is given inmates of the

reformatory are those of tailoring, printing, blacksmithing, shoe making, photography, shirt making, baking, cooking, butchering, clothes cutters, waiters, laundry workers, barbers, painters, carpenters, tanners, planing mill hands, brick makers, teamsters, florists, firemen, machinists, stationary engineers, plumbers, electricians, brush makers, gardeners, musicians, farmers, bricklayers, laborers, etc.

The school system connected with the reformatory has proven among its most valuable adjuncts. Every inmate is required to attend school; being first thoroughly examined as to his qualifications, and then assigned to the proper grade. After having been in the school for a sufficient length of time he is required to make an average of 80 in his studies in order to pass his monthly school examinations; due allowance being made for any inmate who is really unable to do so.

Strict discipline is maintained through military drill in which the inmates are exercised three evenings each week when the weather will admit.

The library, containing 2,500 volumes, is at the disposal of first and second grade inmates, each one being furnished with a catalogue from which selections are made.

A weekly four page newspaper is printed in the institution; the work being done by inmates, who likewise furnish a number of the articles therefor.

Religious services are regularly held in the chapel of the institution, conducted by the chaplain, while the spiritual wants of the catholic inmates are cared for by the pastor of the catholic church of Huntingdon.

A resident physician has charge of the hospital, and gives attention to the wants of the sick of the institution.

The officers of the institution for 1896 are as follows:

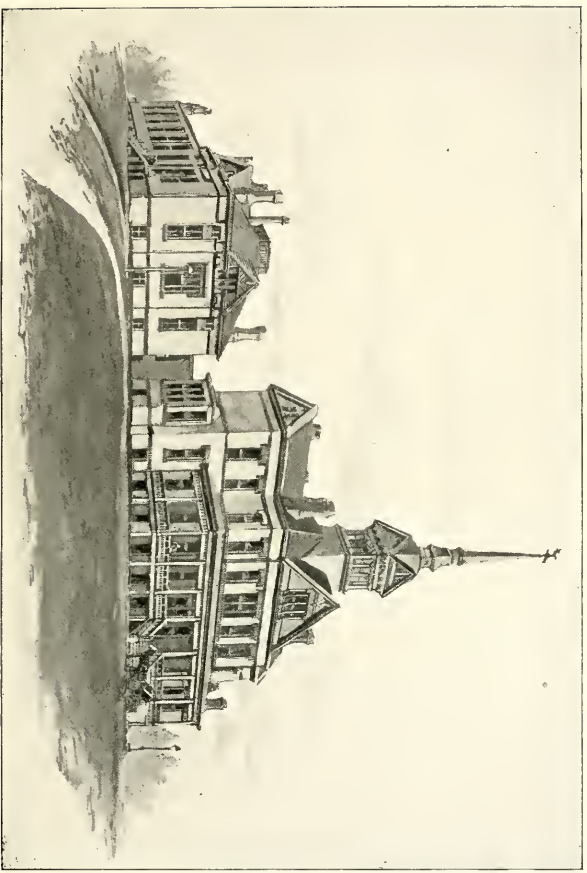
Board of Managers.

Samuel McCamant, President, Tyrone.
 Alexander Port, Huntingdon.
 Augustus S. Landis, Hollidaysburg.
 J. Hay Brown, Lancaster.
 A. G. Morris, Tyrone.

Principal Officers.

T. B. Patton, General Superintendent.
 Geo. D. Bert, Deputy Superintendent.
 Rev. S. F. Forgeus, A. M. Chaplain.
 J. H. Likens, Moral Instructor.
 H. C. Frontz, Physician.
 Walter C. Odiorne, Clerk and Secretary to Board of Managers.





State Hospital for Injured Persons, Fountain Spring, Schuylkill County, Pa.



Typical Case—Ashland Hospital—Andrew Galusky, aged 30 years.

This patient was injured at Shenandoah, Pa., June 16, 1890, on a railway siding near the Plank Ridge colliery. Several coal cars passed over him and crushed both of his limbs and his right arm into a pulp. He arrived at the hospital nine hours after the accident suffering severely from shock. Without waiting for the shock to pass away his right arm was amputated near the shoulder and both of his limbs below the knees. The patient died of an exhaustive diarrhea one month and eight days after his admission. This diarrhea was caused by defective water closets which have since been repaired.



Typical Case—Ashland Hospital—Salvator Quell, aged 35 years.

This patient, who was a laborer on a gravel train, was injured near Louisburg, Pa. Several cars passed over his limbs, crushing one leg near the middle and the other several inches below the knee. He arrived at the hospital twelve hours after the accident in good condition. He made a rapid recovery and is now wearing two artificial limbs and walks remarkably well. He lives in Brooklyn.



Typical Case—Ashland Hospital—Arthur G. Stickler, aged 17 years.

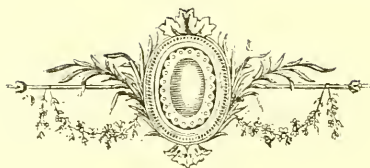
This patient was injured at the East Laurel Ridge colliery, Gilberton, Pa., by a trip of cars which passed over his legs just below the middle, completely destroying both of them. He was received at the hospital some four hours after the injury, when the amputations were at once performed. He made a quick recovery and is now watchman at the entrance of the hospital grounds. He walks well with artificial limbs.



Typical Case—Ashland Hospital—Raffale Colipatre, aged 31 years.

This patient was a railroad laborer and was injured on October 19, 1889, by a train of coal cars passing over his limbs. One of his legs was crushed at the middle of the thigh and the other just below the knee. He was received at the hospital a few hours after the accident. His left thigh was amputated near his body and his right leg below the knee joint. He made a good recovery.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS OF
THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGION OF PENN-
SYLVANIA AT FOUNTAIN SPRING, SCHUYL-
KILL COUNTY, PENNA.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania at Fountain Spring, near Ashland, was established by authority of an act of the Legislature approved June 11, 1879, and was intended to benefit such persons as might require its aid within the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania.

The location of the hospital was approved by the Governor and the Board of Public Charities, and the six commissioners, who were appointed by the Governor to erect the buildings, surrendered their trust to a board of managers of nine members who were also appointed by the Governor. The site was upon the brow of a hill at the village of Fountain Spring, overlooking the valley of Mahanoy Creek, a most beautiful situation, and easily accessible by the turnpike road from all the coal mines in the vicinity. About eighteen acres of ground were donated for the use of the hospital.

The original appropriation made by the State was not sufficient to erect and complete the buildings, and the Commonwealth was subsequently called upon to furnish additional amounts, which will be found, under the appropriations in the proper pages of this volume.

The necessity of the institution was shown by the fact that in its opening year (1884) the average number of patients was thirty-four, in 1885, forty-nine, and in 1886, sixty-eight. This included the inmates only, although during the year ending August 31, 1886, no less than 1,216 cases were treated. The original hospital building was intended to accommodate a daily average of fifty-six patients, and provision for that many beds was made in two wards. The applications for admission, however, from the injured miners and laborers of the district soon exceeded the capacity of the institution, and various additions, changes and improvements were made necessary. It was the first of its character to be established by the Commonwealth, and so far as we know the first charitable hospital in the world devoted exclusively to the care and treatment of persons injured in or about coal mines. This hospital therefore occupies a unique place in the history of the charitable institutions for the indigent industrial class of the country. There is no occupation so **hazardous or dangerous to life and limbs as that of mining anthracite coal** and it was for this reason that this institution was originally established by the Commonwealth. From the nature of many of

the injuries (burns by gas, explosions of powder and crushes by falling rock and coal) it is remarkable that the death rate should be but from two and a half to four and a half per hundred. The hospital was so successful in relieving suffering and affording the best surgical skill and nursing to a large number of persons that the Legislature subsequently opened similar institutions at Hazleton and also in the bituminous region at Mercer, Connellsville, Philipsburg and Blossburg, all of which are described elsewhere in this volume.

The Legislature of 1895, granted an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars for constructing a reservoir and laying pipes, etc., so that the hospital has now an independent and ample supply of pure water.

A gate lodge at the entrance of the hospital grounds built of mountain stone in Mosaic style forms an ornamental feature. The money having been donated by the Girard estate, ex-Judge Edward M. Paxton and Geo. W. McCreary.

A report made to the Legislature in October, 1888, called attention to the crowded condition of the hospital; there being ninety-six patients in an area which, as already stated, was intended only for fifty-six. This interfered seriously with the successful treatment of the inmates.

It is noticeable that this was at a time when the mining interests were depressed: there being no less than twenty collieries idle, and the number of injured persons being, of course, far less than if they had been all in operation. The managers urged that the building should be enlarged to enable them to accommodate a daily average of from ninety to one hundred patients. The necessity of some such change as this was manifested by the fact that many of the convalescent patients were obliged to sleep two in a cot and upon the floor. The average cost of the surgical patients was about eighty-eight cents per day.

In 1890, a plea was made by the board of trustees to the Board of Public Charities and to the Governor for various improvements to the hospital including the dining room, extra dormitories, refitting the various wards and general repairs to the property, and the Legislature acceded to a part of the request.

The report of the board of trustees for the year ending in August, 1894, gave the following description of the property:

"The buildings are six, viz: The hospital building proper, a handsome structure of grey sandstone, facing north, containing the administration apartments for the use of the trustees, the library, and clerk's office, general dining room and the residence of the superintendent in front, with a corridor attached immediately south running east and west, having at each end a hospital ward and in the center

the kitchen, convalescent dining room and nurses' dormitories, extending south and parallel with each other.

The administration building is two stories in height, as is also the convalescent dining room and the dormitory building. At the north ends of the wards are the offices and apartments of the assistant surgeons, isolating room, drug store, operating rooms, linen rooms and closets, and above them are half stories used as dormitories. All other parts of the hospital building are of one story: A laundry building, 30 feet x 34 feet, of mountain stone two stories in height, containing the boilers for steam heating and the laundry apparatus. An isolating house, 24 feet x 28 feet of brick, two stories. A dead house, 13 feet x 15 feet, of brick. An ice house, 24 feet x 34 feet, of brick. A stable, 28 feet x 40 feet, of brick.

The institution, popularly known as the "Miners' Hospital," was not originally restricted to the treatment of persons injured in and about the mines, but was, as the title of the act of June 11, 1879, providing for its erection, indicates "A State Hospital for Injured Persons." By the supplement of May 19, 1887, however, priority of treatment was given, "First, To persons employed in and about the coal mines. Second, To persons employed on or about the railroads Third, To persons employed in or about the workshops and to such laboring men as the trustees of the hospital may deem proper to admit: Provided further, That the classes herein stated shall have precedence over paying patients."

By the title of the original act, the benefits of the hospital seem to have been intended to be limited to injured persons in Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland and Columbia counties. The trustees, however, have, though at times with some embarrassment thrown its doors open to injured persons from any part of the Commonwealth. The erection of the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field at Hazleton, under the act of June 14, 1887, which is limited to the treatment of injured persons of the old fourth inspection district, viz: From Carbon county and Luzerne county, south of the Wyoming coal field, relieves the Ashland institution of any special care of that particular territory though the demands upon its accommodations are not decreased but have been actually increased since the establishment of the Hazleton State Hospital.

The patients now treated in the hospital come mainly from that part of Schuylkill county lying north of Broad mountain and from Northumberland and Columbia counties, though there are a considerable number at times from Schuylkill county south of the Broad mountain and from Dauphin county."

In 1894, women nurses were first introduced into the Hospital and the change was pronounced a beneficial one to the institution. Dini

culties occurred in obtaining sufficient water to supply the premises, but this was temporarily met by obtaining the right to use the water of a large spring near the hospital.

The officers of the hospital for the year 1896 are:

Board of Trustees.

Heber S. Thompson, President, Pottsville, Schuylkill county.

Edward Reese, Vice President, Centralia, Columbia county.

E. C. Wagner, Secretary, Girardville, Schuylkill county.

William H. Lewis, Treasurer, Shaft, Schuylkill county.

Alonzo P. Blakslee, Delano, Schuylkill county.

Dr. D. J. Langton, Shenandoah, Schuylkill county.

Thomas M. Righter, Mount Carmel, Northumberland county.

Charles F. King, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county.

George M. Davies, Lansford, Carbon county.

Resident Officers.

J. C. Biddle, M. D., Superintendent and Surgeon in Chief.

J. F. Gallagher, M. D., First Assistant Surgeon.

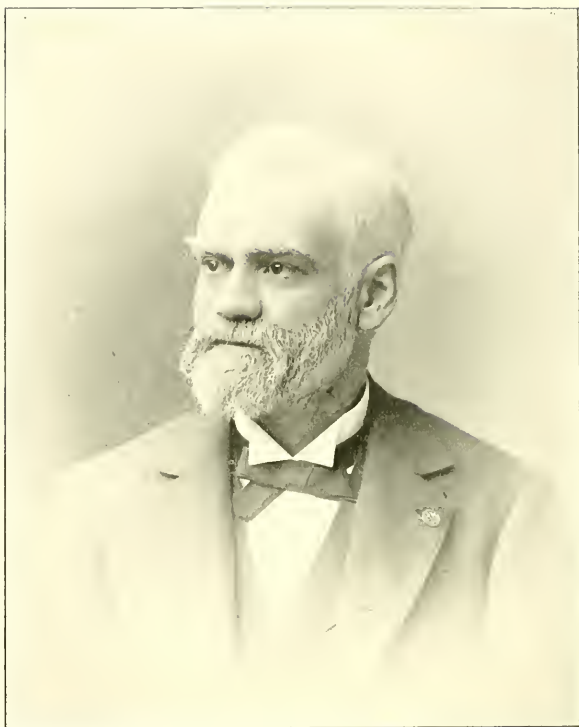
L. T. Kennedy, M. D., Second Assistant Surgeon.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
HOME, ERIE.





Governor Daniel H. Hastings, President, Board of Trustees, Erie
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.



Col. Robert B. Beath, Vice President, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



Gen. Louis Wagner, Treasurer, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



Gen. Thos. J. Stewart, Secretary, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



Auditor General Amos H. Mylin, Trustee, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood, Trustee, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



Senator J. P. S. Gobin, Trustee, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



Hon. David M. Anderson, 'Trustee, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



Hon. E. P. Gould, Trustee, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



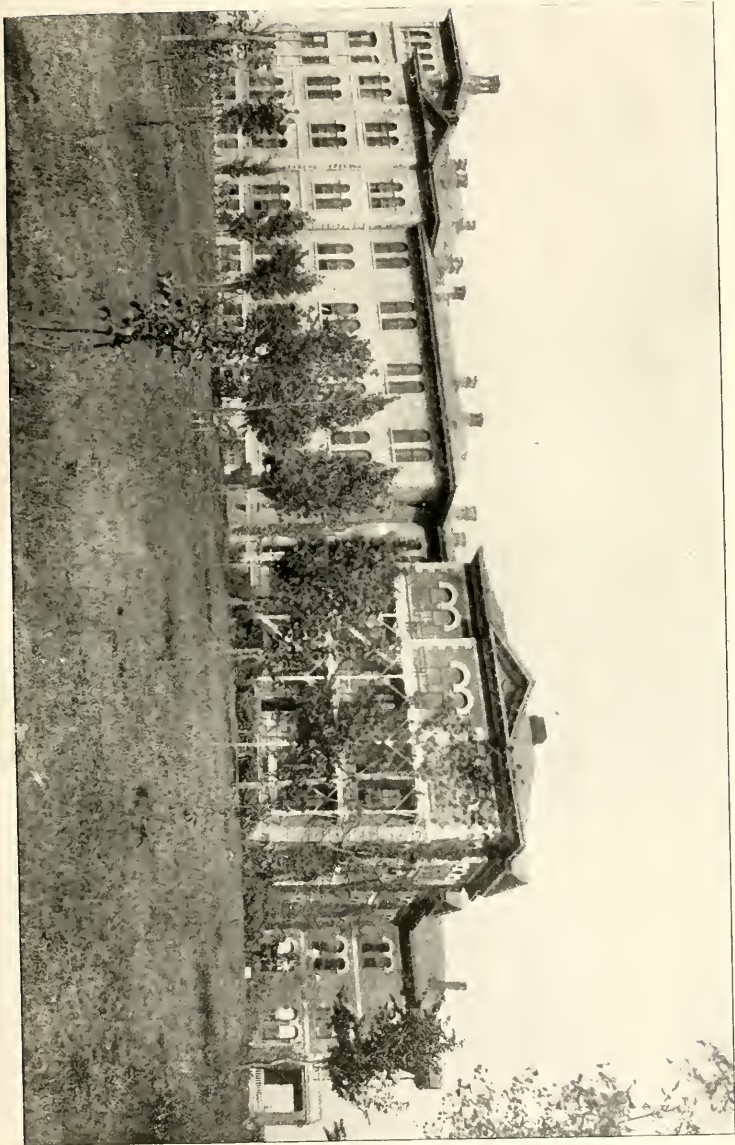
Major Isaac B. Brown, Trustee, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



Col. John P. Nicholson, Trustee, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.

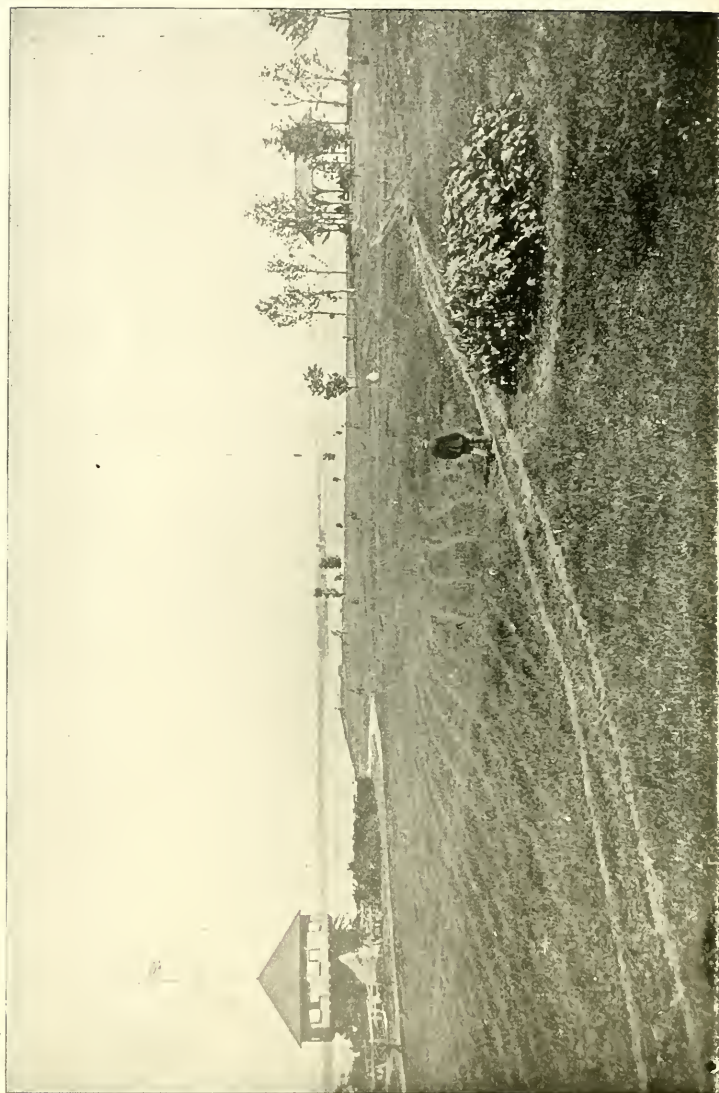


Main Building, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



West Wine, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.





View of Grounds and Lake, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



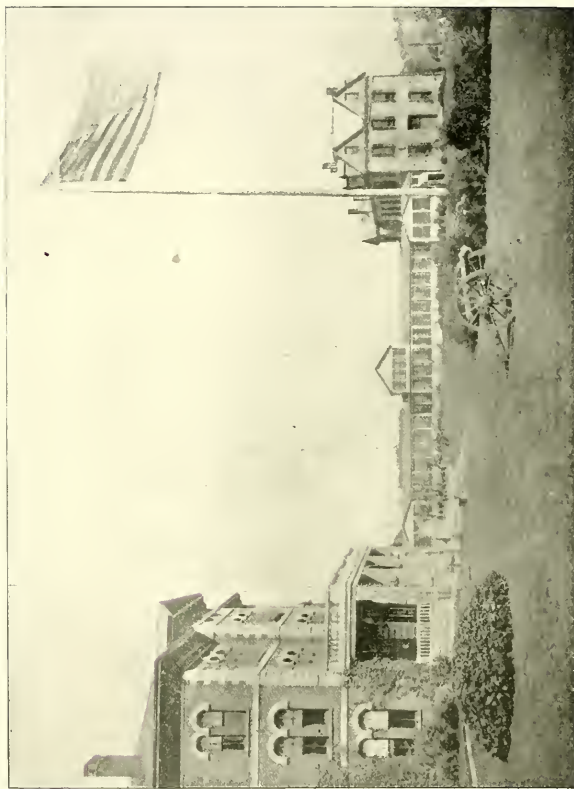
Lake View, from the Tower, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



North View, Reading Room and Chapel, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie



Pension 'Tree Group, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie, .



Hospital and Conservatory, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.

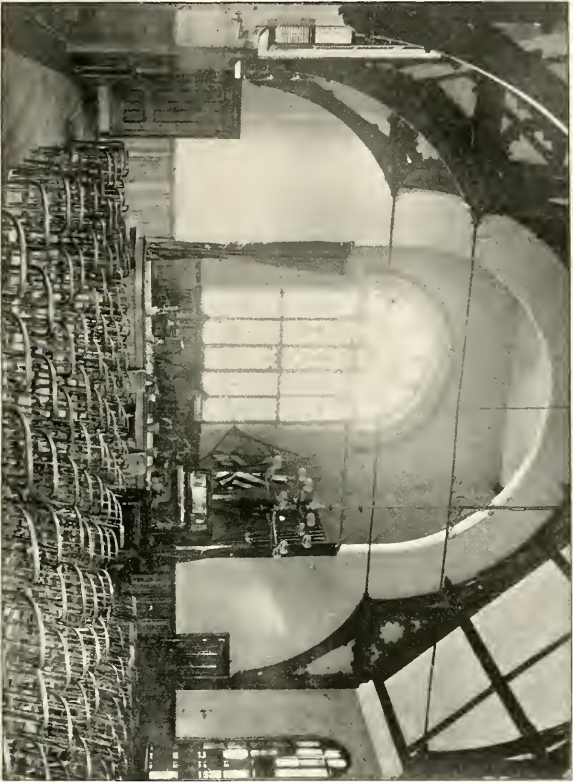


Residence of the Commander and Quartermaster, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.

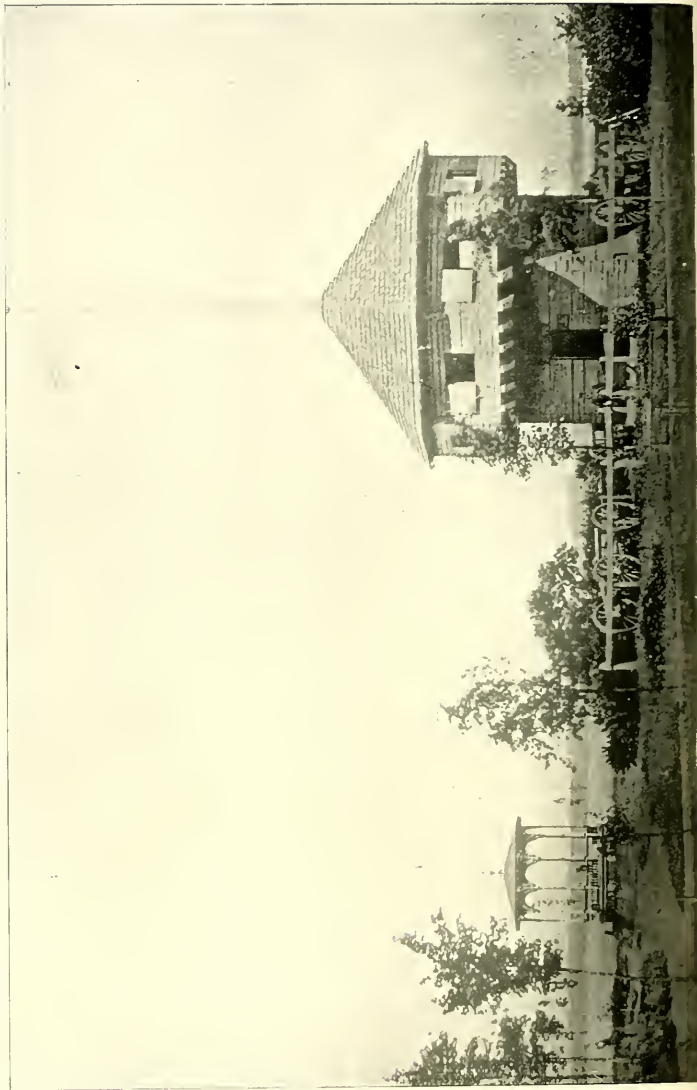




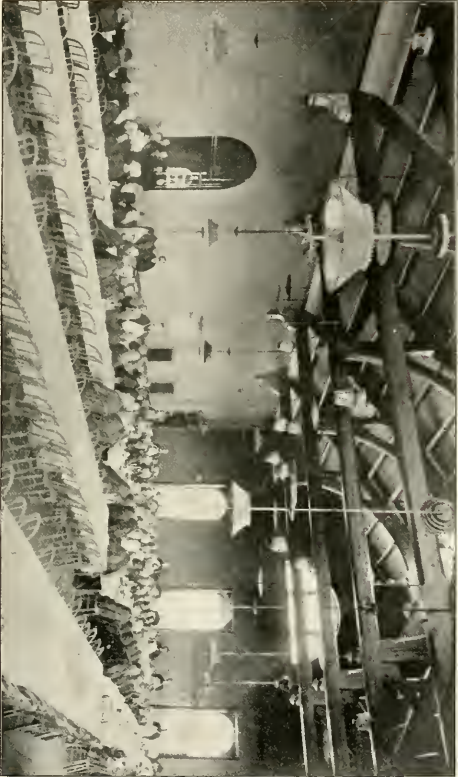
One of the Halls, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



Interior of Chapel, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



Block House - Wayne Monument, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.



Dining Room, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, ERIE.

The attention of the Legislature was called in 1885 to the necessity of providing a home for indigent and disabled ex-soldiers and sailors of this State. The movement was inaugurated by the Grand Army of the Republic which submitted a statement showing a large number of veterans who were maintained at public expense in almshouses and by private charities. The result of the application to the legislature was the passage of a law originally prepared and presented by Hon. Isaac B. Brown, at that time a member from Erie county. It was approved by the Governor on June 3, 1885, and will be published at length in subsequent pages of this report.

Under an act of Assembly, the basis of a commission was formed to locate an institution at some point within the State, deemed most advantageous. The commission was given the alternative of using what was then known as the Marine Hospital, at Erie, Pennsylvania. The commission consisted of the following named gentlemen: Governor Robert E. Pattison, State Treasurer William Livezey, Auditor General Jerome B. Niles, Senator William F. Aul, Representatives Thomas J. Stewart and Charles R. Gentner. To these were added the following persons, appointed by Austin Curtin, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, viz: James A. Beaver, Col. Robert Beath, Representatives Isaac B. Brown and John M. Vanderslice, and General Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia. This commission organized on July 14, 1885, by electing Governor Pattison, President; Thomas J. Stewart, Secretary, and General Louis Wagner, Treasurer.

Proposals were invited for the lease of property suitable for the purposes of a home, but none was offered that could be made available with the sum that had been appropriated for repairs, alterations and furnishing, viz: \$30,000.00. In view of this fact, the committee unanimously decided that the interests of the State would be best served by taking the building known as the Marine Hospital, at Erie.

This building had been erected by the State in 1867, and to it at different times had been appropriated sums amounting to \$100,000. It was a large edifice, three stories in height with L wings, the main building being 56x153, and the wings 40 feet six inches x 130 feet. After its construction it had been offered to the United States for a branch of the national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, but the National Government did not accept it. It had been apparently finished in the interior, but portions of it, through want of use, were

rapidly falling into decay. On the recommendation of Governor Pattison in 1883, a new roof was constructed over the west wing and a watchmen placed in charge. The grounds attached to the home were irregular in shape and contained 102 acres, more than half of it being low water, mainly accretions from the lake, and being at times overflowed. The ground was not altogether suitable for the purposes of the commission, and it was found necessary to secure about four acres additional to obtain a front on Third street, and to prevent the closer erection of other buildings that might shut out the light from the home. These additional four acres were purchased by the patriotic citizens of Erie at a cost of nearly \$4,000, and were deeded to the Commonwealth. Other similar portions of property were purchased for the use of the home. The building itself did not offer sufficient accommodations for the numbers who required admission. This fact was not overlooked by the commission, but they determined to avail themselves temporarily of such facilities as were at hand, and to trust to the future to increase their accommodations.

On February 22, 1886, the commission (having established and furnished the building) transferred it to the board of trustees, and at that date the home was practically opened, although many changes and additions were still under headway to the structure itself, as well as to the grounds. As an object lesson of the necessity of some such institution, it may be recorded that eleven of the men who were received during the first year were paralytics, six were required to use an invalid chair, three were blind and two had lost both legs below the knee.

During 1886 the character of the improvements was such as to greatly benefit the institution. Laboratories and bath rooms were added and barber, shoe, machine and carpenter shops were constructed. The grounds in front were graded, sodded and laid out for drives, while a pavilion, the gift of the city of Erie, was placed in position. Roads were made to the beach, ground was prepared for a cemetery, trees, shrubs and vines were planted, and the general sanitary condition of the establishment was improved. As far as possible, such of the inmates as were able to do the work, were employed upon the premises, and this principle has been carried out from that day to the present.

In 1887 two additional wings were added to the building, while a hospital, a boiler house and a dining room were also erected. These changes enabled the institution to accommodate, if necessary, five hundred inmates. Passenger elevators were added to the third story, and a house for the use of the commander and quartermaster was completed in November, 1887. Cattle sheds were also erected on the north side of the barn. The work of the inmates gradually grew into importance and during the year 1887 the value of the

garden product was over \$1,200. In taking the census of the inmates at that time it was found that 160 were from Philadelphia, twenty-eight from Allegheny, twenty-two from Erie, nineteen from Schuylkill, sixteen from Lancaster, fourteen from Berks, twelve from Montgomery, with the remainder scattered through the various counties of the State.

It must be mentioned in connection with the establishment of the home at Erie that an act of Congress, approved August 27, 1888, provided that all states and territories which had established State homes for disabled soldiers or sailors should be paid for every such soldier or sailor at the rate of \$100 per annum. The funds, however, received under this provision of the National Government are paid directly into the State Treasury, and are not therefore available for use in the maintenance of the institution.

In 1888 the work of improving the property was continued. Over 20,000 cubic yards of sand were deposited to fill in the low portions of the ground. The grading of the walks was also continued and a conservatory was completed, giving great comfort to the sick. Free access to it is allowed all the inmates, and large contributions of various plants were received from citizens of Erie and from Girard College. Such members of the home as were skilled mechanics were encouraged to work in the various departments, the machine, barber, tailor and paint shops. The library was established, and at that time contained about 800 volumes.

The daily routine of life at the home was relieved by entertainments of music, recitations, fire works, stereoptican views, etc. These were supplied gratuitously by the Women's Relief Corps, by various camps of the Sons of Veterans, by the Lake City Band, and by local churches. On the other hand, enough discipline was exercised to protect the members of the home who appreciated its privileges from any annoyance from unruly members. This discipline was mild and appealed simply to the manhood of the inmates not to violate the rules. In cases where any of the inmates were ungovernable, they were either restricted to limited grounds for a certain length of time or absolutely discharged from the home. By a judicious exercise of these powers, the unruly or those who created dissatisfaction were pretty thoroughly weeded out. The trustees at that time reported that a large number of the comrades showed a willingness to perform any duty to which they were assigned, and that the good conduct of the members was universally acknowledged on the part of the citizens of Erie. Sunday afternoon exercises and Thursday evening prayer meetings were held for those who desired to attend, while those of a Catholic persuasion were permitted to visit their churches in the city, and when sick to be visited by their own spiritual adviser. Every effort was made looking to the comfort of the in

mates in regard to minor details, rations being issued of letter paper and stamps, while the Women's Relief Corps and the ladies of the Grand Army throughout the State, contributed books and various articles for the home. The managers of the institution furnished to each member entering the establishment a sufficient quantity of warm underclothing, together with one month's supply of tobacco, and all the various paraphernalia of brushes, combs, towels, etc., which contribute to daily comfort, while a barber and shoemaker were accessible to all the inmates.

As an illustration of the care required in the management, it may be stated that during eight months of the year 1890, no less than 10,000 prescriptions were compounded for the members, and that while the disease known as "la grippe" was prevalent, no less than one hundred well defined cases were noted, of which, however, only one died. The balance of healthfulness was largely owing to warm clothing, good, wholesome, and well cooked food and uniform temperature. The average age of the members at this time in the home was over sixty years, many of them having reached seventy and eighty.

As a matter of curiosity, the bill of fare supplied during one week is hereto appended:

Sunday.

Breakfast: Oatmeal, mush and milk, syrup, fricassee roast beef, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, gravy, canned corn, potatoes, pickles, bread, butter and coffee.

Supper: Canned peaches, cake, bread, butter, syrup and tea.

Monday.

Breakfast: Irish stew, bread, butter, coffee and syrup.

Dinner: Corn beef, cabbage, white potatoes, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.

Supper: Fried potatoes, pork sausage, bread, butter, syrup and tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Fricassee rolled oats, milk, syrup, bread butter and coffee.

Dinner: Vegetable soup, beef, potatoes, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.

Supper: Bread pudding, cheese, bread, butter and tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Wiener wurst sausage, rolled oats, milk, syrup, bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, potatoes, corn, bread, butter and coffee.

Supper: Fried potatoes (Mayonnaise style), bread, butter and tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Beef hash, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.

Dinner: Sugar-cured shoulder, potatoes, turnips, bread, butter and coffee.

Supper: Formia pudding, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter and tea.

Friday.

Breakfast: Boiled mackerel, rolled oats, milk, syrup, bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner: Baked white fish, potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter and coffee.

Supper: Macaroui, cheese, canned peaches, bread, butter, syrup and tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Breakfast bacon, fried potatoes, bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner: Bean soup, beef, crackers, bread, butter and coffee.

Supper: Corn meal-mush and milk, bologna sausage, bread, butter, tea and syrup.

The report of the board of trustees for the year ending in May, 1892, records the construction of a new chapel 46x85 feet in size with a seating capacity of six hundred. A prominent part of this structure was a large stained glass window designed by General Louis Wagner, containing all the corps and army badges. Another building known as the Smoking Pavilion or Amusement Hall, was enlarged and improved so that it could be enclosed with sash during the winter, the first floor being used for library and reading room, the second for smoking. The conservatory was enlarged and supplied with a large variety of plants from Girard College and from private sources. For the first time the institution was lighted by electric lights, furnished by the Erie Electric Light Company.

The question was raised in 1891 whether it was not advisable in cases where an inmate was in receipt of a pension from the United States government that he should contribute some of the funds which he derived from that source towards his own support, and at a meeting of the trustees held in Harrisburg on May 13, 1891, it was

decided that members of the home who were pensioners should pay to the commander an amount of the money equal to eighty per cent. of the pension which was obtained from the National government. The member reserved the right to say what proportion, if any, of this eighty per cent. could be expended for the support of his wife or minor children. Any failure of an inmate to make payment at the time specified was to be considered as an honorable discharge from the home. The enforcement of this rule created at first some dissatisfaction, and a number of the inmates requested their discharge. The total number of men who left during the first three months of the enforcement of the rule was 139, but of these, forty-four were afterwards re-admitted. The trustees were led to take this action from the fact that in other states the same principle had been adopted. In principle it also seemed unfair to give the soldiers in the home a support and a pension too, when those who did not avail themselves of the home only had a pension. The sum realized in payments by the pensioners to the support of the home was \$6,536.32.

Historical associations are connected with the grounds of the institution, as thus set forth in the first annual report of the commission:

"The garrison grounds proper, as originally surveyed in 1795, pursuant to act of Assembly, passed in 1794, contained about sixty acres.

"They were part of the 'triangle,' which the Commonwealth acquired to secure a front on Lake Erie. The States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York claimed this territory by virtue of colonial grants.

"New York, by deed dated March 1st, 1781, Massachusetts by deed dated April 19th, 1785, and Connecticut by conveyance made later, released to the government of the United States all their rights. Connecticut, as a part consideration of its release, reserved 120 miles lying west of the Pennsylvania boundary, which on this account became, and has since been known, as 'The Western Reserve.'

"Pennsylvania purchased the triangle from the government of the United States by contract, which was ratified by Congress on the 4th of September, 1788.

"On the 18th of April, 1789, the Governor was authorized by the Legislature to complete the purchase. March 3d, 1792, a patent was issued to the State, signed by George Washington as President, and Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State. The price paid was seventy-five cents per acre, in Continental certificates, amounting to \$151,640.25, there being 202,187 acres in the triangle.

"Many of the Indian tribes afterwards made claims, but compromises were made with them on payment of several thousand dollars, in consideration of which, as by terms of their release, they quit-claimed all their interest in the triangle 'from the beginning of the world to the date of these presents.'

"The act of General Assembly of 1794 authorized the laying out of a town at 'Presque Isle' (on the triangle), and also directed that sixty acres should be first reserved for the use of the United States government, for the building of forts, magazines, arsenals and dock yards 'for defence of the harbor.' In 1795, General William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott were appointed by Governor Mifflin to survey the property. Their first work was to lay out the garrison grounds in size and shape, as directed by the United States authorities. It is said that the peculiar shape of this survey was the result of General Anthony Wayne's orders. In June, 1795, Captain Russell Bissell, of Wayne's army was sent to the garrison grounds with one hundred soldiers, to clear the ground, erect a permanent fort, and keep the Indians quiet.

"In 1796, General Wayne, who had been engaged in Indian fighting came down the lake, and was taken sick and placed in the fort, where he died December 15th, 1796. He was buried at the foot of the flag staff, a large stone, marked 'A. W.' being placed at his grave. General Wayne's body remained in this grave until 1809, when his son, Colonel Isaac Wayne, of Chester county, removed it to that county for final interment.

"In 1799, Captain Bissell was relieved of command at the fort, and Captain Harntack succeeded him, remaining in command until 1803. He was succeeded by Captain Callendar Irvine, who in 1805 was ordered elsewhere, and all the soldiers and men were removed or discharged. No command was afterwards kept for suppressing Indian outbreaks.

In the war of 1812, the grounds were used as camping grounds for the Pennsylvania militia, and it is estimated that in 1813, 2,500 soldiers were encamped there. When the British fleet was drawn up in front of the harbor, cannon were mounted and used against the enemy from these grounds.

"In 1813 or 1814, a new block house was built, the one erected in 1795 having become dilapidated and unserviceable. This block house was destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1853. In 1880 a new block house was built to conform in size and shape to that of 1814.

"Previous to this, the grave of General Wayne was again opened by Dr. Germer, of Erie, who found a portion of the coffin lid and a knife, also the handles of the coffin and a few bones. These are preserved in the present block house.

"Immediately adjoining the garrison grounds, on the west, is the location of the 'Old Presque Isle Fort,' constructed by the French in 1752, from which a corduroy road was built into the interior of the county fourteen miles, where the French built 'Fort Le Boeuf,' on French Creek, from which they had water communication through to their noted 'Fort Duquesne,' at Pittsburgh. The officer command

ng 'Fort Presque Isle,' Captain Riparti, met Washington at 'Fort Le Boeuf,' in December, 1753. After the French and Indian War, these grounds remained exposed to savage warfare until near the beginning of the nineteenth century.

"During the 'Pontiac Conspiracy' in 1763, a furious battle was fought by the Indians against the English at 'Fort Presque Isle,' which resulted in the surrender, and, tradition says, the massacre of the soldiers and settlers.

A little to the west of the garrison grounds, on the lake shore were built the vessels that composed the fleet of Commodore Perry, and from there the fleet, led by the 'Lawrence,' bearing the banner of Perry, with its now noted motto, 'Don't give up the Ship,' went out on the lake to meet the British, and won a decisive victory on the 10th of September, 1814.

"During the War of the Rebellion, when the North became alarmed by the conspiracy to release confederate prisoners, and to attack the northern cities from Canada, the people of Erie hastily constructed a fort, northeasterly from the old block house, and a battery and detachment of infantry were sent there to defend the harbor.

"In 1867, the General Assembly authorized the patent of these grounds, with forty-six acres of other State property adjoining the same, to the 'Marine Hospital.' In 1872 a reconveyance was made to the Commonwealth."

The government of the home consists of a board of trustees. This is composed of the Governor of the State, Auditor General, three members of the General Assembly, consisting of one Senator and two members of the House, appointed by the presiding officers of the Senate and the House, together with a committee of five soldiers selected by the commander of the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic. The following is a list of the trustees for the year 1896:

Governor Daniel H. Hastings, President, Harrisburg.

Colonel Robt. B. Beath, Vice President, Philadelphia.

General Thomas J. Stewart, Secretary, Norristown.

General Louis Wagner, Treasurer, Philadelphia.

Auditor General A. H. Mylin, Harrisburg.

State Treasurer Benj. J. Haywood, Mercer.

Hon. J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon.

Hon. David M. Anderson, Venitia.

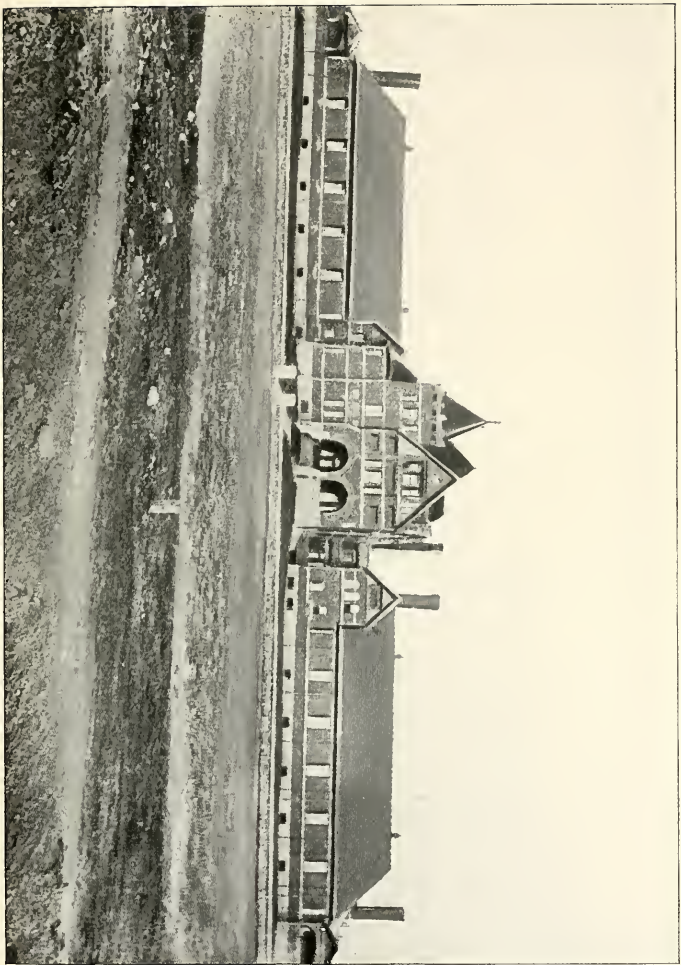
Hon. E. P. Gould, Erie.

Major Isaac B. Brown, Harrisburg.

Colonel John P. Nicholson, Philadelphia.

Major W. W. Tyson, Commander.

Captain Noah W. Lowell, Quartermaster.



Hazleton Hospital.





James E. Roderick, President Hazleton Hospital.

James E. Roderick, President of the Board of Trustees of the Hazleton Hospital, worked as a practical miner in the anthracite coal fields. From the year 1866 to 1881, he was engaged as foreman and superintendent of coal mines. In 1881 he was appointed State Mine Inspector of the Fifth Anthracite district, and in 1886 and 1895 was re-appointed to this position.

In his second annual report for the year 1882 he called the attention of the public to the great need of a State hospital at Hazleton. Having no favorable response, he continued each following year to call attention to this great need. The result was that in the year 1887, a bill was passed providing for the selection of a site and erection of a hospital for injured persons, to be located at or near Hazleton, in the anthracite middle coal field, embracing lower Luzerne county, part of Schuylkill county and Carbon county.

Mr. Roderick was one of the commissioners and was made its president. He has never held any political office, except being a member of select council, and also a member of the school board of Hazleton.

After the death of Eckley B. Coxe, Mr. Roderick was elected president of the board of trustees, which position he at present fills.



Harry M. Keller, M. D., Superintendent and Surgeon-in Chief,
Hazleton Hospital.

Dr. Harry M. Keller, Superintendent and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hazleton State Hospital, was born in Stroudsburg, Pa., November 24th, 1866.

He received a common school education, and in 1884 entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1887, and spent about two years as resident physician in Blockley and St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia. He then became assistant in a large colliery practice, and in 1890 was elected to his present position.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS OF
THE MIDDLE COAL FIELD OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HAZLETON.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS OF THE MIDDLE COAL FIELD OF PENNSYLVANIA, HAZLETON.

The State Hospital for Injured Persons, at Hazleton, Luzerne county, was created by an act of Assembly, approved June 14, 1887, which required that this institution should be especially devoted to the reception, care and treatment of persons injured in and about the mines, workshops and railroads embraced within the territorial limits of the Fourth inspection district of the anthracite coal fields. The site contains seven and one-half acres.

The area embraced within the territory which this hospital was designed to accommodate consists of Lower Luzerne county and part of Schuylkill and Carbon counties.

The cost of the original hospital building was within the appropriation of \$60,000. The coal operators of the territory had contributed \$10,000 to furnish the building, and the hospital was opened February 19, 1891.

When the institution was first started, it was determined by the board of trustees to employ only male nurses, but this decision was modified in 1892, after consultation with the physicians of other institutions, so as to admit female nurses, and they have since been employed with satisfactory results.

When first opened, it met with an objection which has frequently been noticed in similar cases. This was the common prejudice of injured persons against entering any public hospital. It took, however, scarcely six months to destroy this prejudice as nearly all the serious accidents occurring within the middle coal field were afterwards taken to this hospital.

The report of the board of trustees for the two years ending September 30, 1894, contains the following:

"When the board had become practically familiar with the workings of the institution, there were two questions which gave them great anxiety: one was the danger of infectious diseases occurring among patients, and the other the dispensary service. There was no isolating ward, consequently in case a patient developed an infectious disease there was no place to put him. In the beginning when the building was only partially filled, this was provided for by crowding all the well patients into one ward, but it soon became evident that this could not continue: in consequence the board asked the Legislature to make an appropriation of \$1,000 to build an isolating ward.

When the dispensary service first opened, there was no place for treating outdoor patients except the operation room. It very soon became evident that this was too dangerous, as an outdoor patient with some infectious disease might be in the operation room a few minutes before some seriously injured person had to be treated. The board provided for this temporarily by converting the reading or sitting room of the patients into a dispensary, which partially obviated the trouble. There still remained, however, difficulties, one that the taking of the sitting room of the patients from them was a hardship and another, that the outdoor patients had to sit in the corridor and mingle with the wounded, while waiting to be treated, thus still subjecting patients to the danger of infection.

When the board took up the question of the construction of the isolating ward, it was found that it would be impossible to build for the \$1,000 anything but a temporary structure, as the isolating ward to be properly arranged, would have to be heated and ventilated and supplied with plumbing and drainage entirely separate from the hospital, so there would be no danger of the ordinary patients being affected by either gases or drainage from the isolated ward. This involved considerable expense and it was thought that a single room would not be sufficient as patients with different diseases such as delirium tremens, diphtheria, small-pox and erysipelas, might have to be taken care of at once. It was therefore decided to build a first class large isolating ward with three separate individual wards, each supplied with independent plumbing, ventilation and heat, and so connected with the ward as to be convenient of access and at the same time entirely cut off, if necessary, and also a large new commodious sitting room for the patients, to take the place of that which had been converted into a dispensary, and a room for the outdoor patients, so that they would be comfortable while waiting to be attended to, and at the same time in no way come in contact with the inmates of the hospital, there being one door by which only the doctor and nurses went from the hospital to the dispensary. This was completed at an expense of \$11,121.37, the deficit over the amount of \$1,000 appropriated by the State, being contributed by Eckley B. Coxe and Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., of Drifton, Pa. This was a very satisfactory solution of the difficulty."

The total number of the cases treated in the hospital up to October 1, 1895 was, house cases, 1,437, dispensary cases, 1,760. On May 1, 1893, a preparatory training school for nurses was established.

The following is a list of the officers of the hospital for the year 1886:

Board of Trustees.

James E. Roderick, President, Hazleton, Luzerne county.

John Markle, Vice President, Jeddo, Luzerne county.

Anthony Reilly, Secretary, Hazleton, Luzerne county.

David Clark, Treasurer, Hazleton, Luzerne county.

Dr. H. M. Neale, Upper Lehigh, Luzerne county.

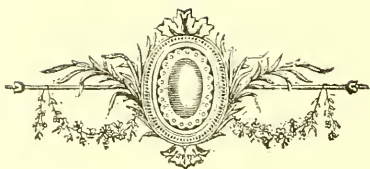
Dr. W. R. Longshore, Hazleton, Luzerne county.

E. L. Bullock, Beaver Brook, Luzerne county.

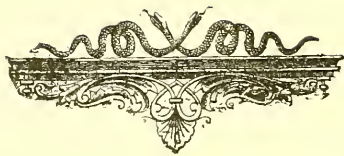
J. W. Maloy, Lansford, Carbon county.

Resident Officer.

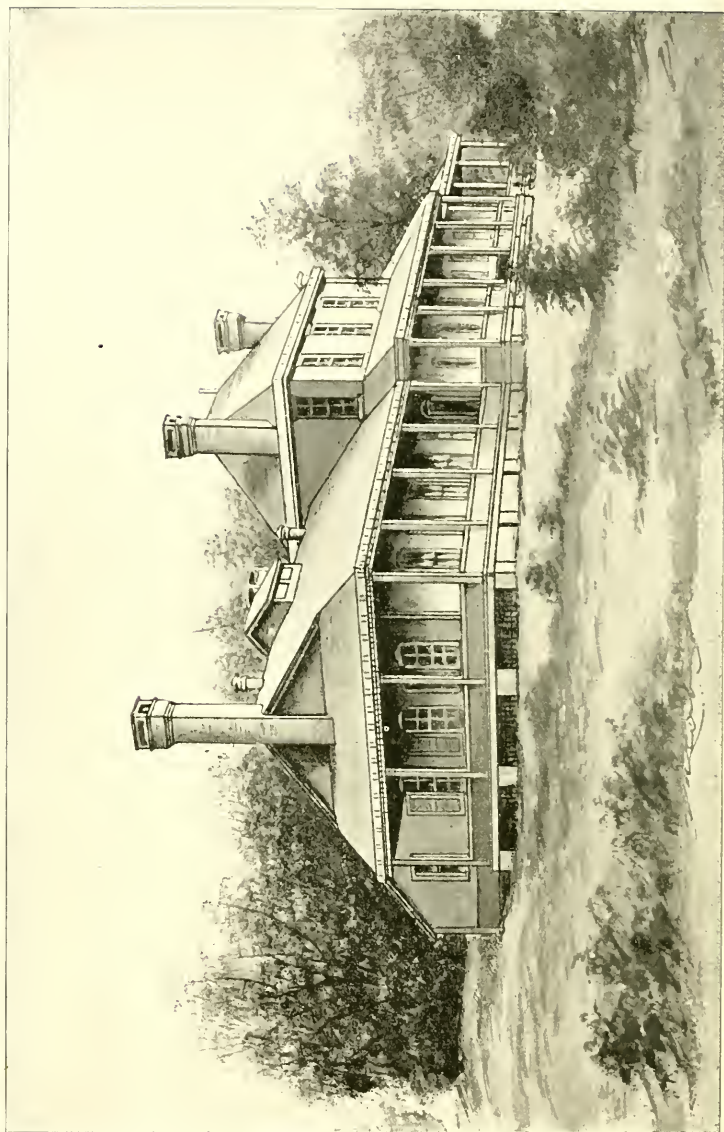
Harry M. Kellar, M. D., Superintendent and Surgeon-in-Chief.



COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL,
BLOSSBURG.







Cottage State Hospital, Blossburg.

COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL, BLOSSBURG.

A hospital for injured persons under provisions of an act of Assembly approved the 14th day of June, 1887, was erected for the Fourth Inspection district at Blossburg during 1890.

The building is located about one mile north of Blossburg in Tioga county upon a tract of land consisting of five acres, which was contributed by the citizens. The land was rough in aspect and descended abruptly towards the Tioga river which flows northwardly in front of it. Excavation was made on the hillside for the site of the building overlooking the river, the village of Blossburg and a broad expanse of country. The location is elevated, picturesque and healthful.

The hospital building erected by the State consists of two wards twenty-five by forty-six feet each, built of wood forming north and south wings to a brick administration building located between them. In the latter part is the office to the left of the entrance, the operating room to the right and a hall connecting the two wards, the dining room and the kitchen. The hall also contains the stairway leading to the second floor where are situated the pharmacy, linen room and sleeping apartments of matrons and nurses. Connected with each ward is a comfortable bath room and closet. Under the whole structure is a cellar which has been supplied with a drain. The hospital is heated with steam by indirect radiation.

The water supply is from near-by springs upon the hill side and thus far has been sufficient for all needs.

In 1891, the trustees erected a barn, ice house, and open horse sheds. These buildings are of generous proportions, substantially built, present a fine appearance and add greatly to the comfort.

In 1892, the grounds were surrounded with a suitable post and barb wire fence. This was found necessary to guard against the encroachments of the Blossburg cows, which, by a custom more powerful than law, were still allowed to run at large. The interior of the hospital was somewhat altered during that year. A light partition of Georgia pine was erected across the north ward thereby separating it into two rooms. One of these rooms is used for the reception of female patients. The veranda at the south end of the hospital was enclosed with sash, carpeted with thick linen and furnished with steam heat to be used as a sun parlor, smoking and reading room by convalescents.

In 1893, a new building was erected by the trustees upon the hospital grounds. The design of this building was twofold. First to be used for isolating a patient in whose case symptoms of a contagious disease may have developed; second, for a residence for the janitor and his family. This building has been furnished with steam heat and is well and substantially built.

The grounds have been very much improved. Some of the bush were cut and trimmed, others have been removed, the rocks have been built into a retaining wall at the foot of the grade; and the knolls and hillocks reduced to an even grade. The whole now presents a pleasant and attractive appearance.

This hospital has an equipment of twenty-two beds with a full staff of surgeons and nurses.

The first patient admitted was in February, 1891. The annual reports show that the number of patients for the year 1892 were seventy-four, and for the year 1895, two hundred and thirty-four were admitted.

While it was expected that the mines would furnish the greater number of patients, such has not been the case as they are from all the different avocations of life. The register shows that the avocation of cutting and preparing lumber for market furnishes a very large proportion of the subjects treated.

The property was delivered to the board of trustees by David Cameron, the commissioner on the part of the State for selecting the site, etc.

The hospital was organized by the election of Dr. H. E. Caldwell as surgeon-in-charge and twelve consulting physicians. After about six months service, Dr. Caldwell resigned and was succeeded by Dr. E. M. Haly who continued in charge until February, 1894, since which time Dr. George D. Crandall has filled the place of surgeon by successive elections.

The following is a list of the officers of the institution for the year 1896:

Winfield S. Nearing, President, Morris Run, Tioga county.

Charles Tubbs, Vice President, Osceola, Tioga county.

Henry Jackson Landrus, Secretary, Antrim, Tioga county.

Hamilton B. Humes, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county.

Daniel Innes, Grover, Bradford county.

John Van Dyke, Canton, Bradford county.

Hugh Cunningham, Arnot, Tioga county.

Jacob Jones, Blossburg, Tioga county.

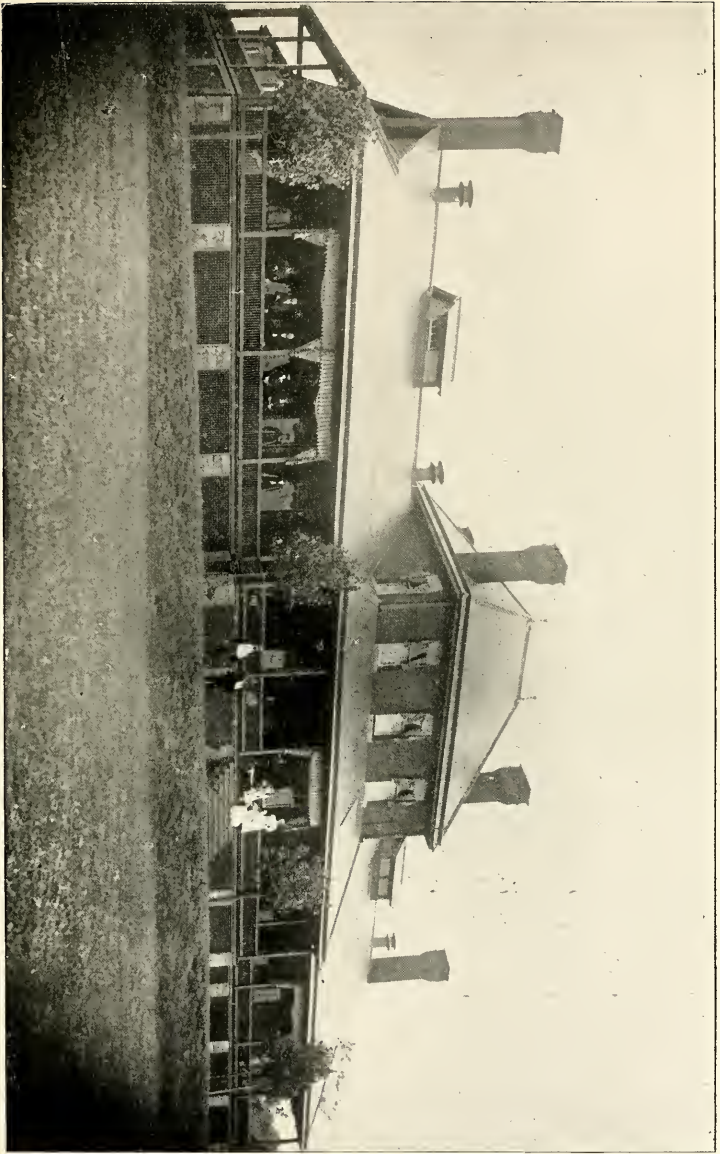
Richard T. Dodson, Arnot, Tioga county.

Dr. E. M. Haly, Surgeon-in-Charge.

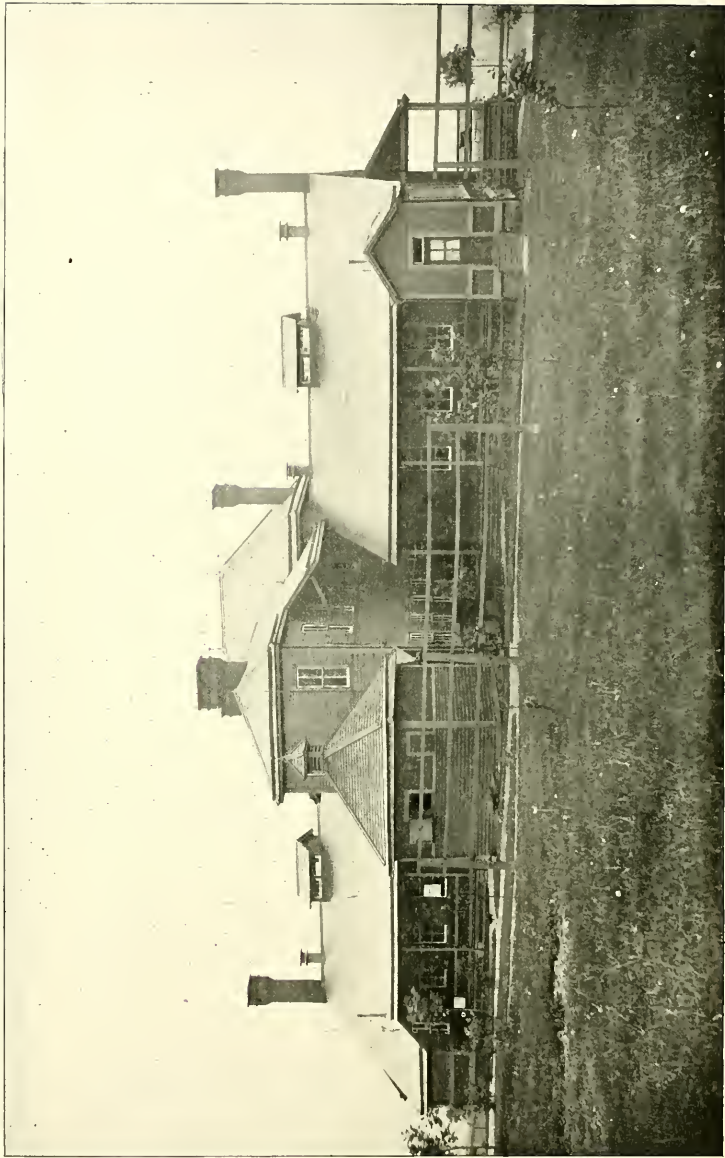
Miss Caroline M. Reinecker, Matron and Superintendent

COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL,
CONNELLSVILLE.





Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville—Front View.



Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville—Rear View.



J. M. Reid, President Board of Trustees, Cottage State Hospital,
Connellsville.

Colonel James M. Reid has been President of the Board of Trustees of the Cottage State Hospital, located at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, since it was first entrusted to the trustees on October 17th, 1890. He was also a member of the commission appointed by Governor Beaver to select sites and superintend the erection of the Cottage State Hospitals, and it was through his generosity that the ground on which the Connellsville Hospital stands, was donated to the State.

He was born in West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa., on April 10th, 1849, but spent his early boyhood in Allegheny, Pa. During his later boyhood days he was engaged as a clerk in the store of his elder brother at Broadford, Pa. On attaining his majority, he, with others, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Dunbar, Pa., of which he soon acquired sole control, and which he has carried on successfully to the present time. Soon after his advent to Dunbar, the Connellsville coke industry began making strides towards the immense proportions it has since assumed, and he, with others, engaged in the manufacture of coke at the Uniondale works. In 1882, he bought out all his partners, and has since then conducted the works as the sole proprietor. He is also a member of the company operating the Anchor Coke Works, and is president of the Connellsville and Ursina Coal and Coke Company. Another successful enterprise in which he is interested is the manufacture of steam pumps, furnace and coke works supplies, etc., going under the title of Eoyts, Porter & Co.

He served from 1884 to 1887 as chairman of the Republican county committee, of Fayette county, and was also a member of the Republican State central committee for several years. In 1888, he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Fayette county as their candidate for Congress, in the district composed of Fayette, Westmoreland and Greene counties, and after 205 ineffectual ballots, he withdrew from the contest in favor of Mr. Ray, of Greene county, who thereby received the nomination, and was elected. When Governor Hastings assumed the gubernatorial chair, he appointed him a member of his staff, a position he still holds.



COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL, CONNELLSVILLE.

The Cottage State Hospital located at Connellsville is one of the four hospitals erected by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania of the session of 1887, and approved by Governor Beaver on June 14, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the selection of sites and the erection of State hospitals thereon for injured persons to be located within the bituminous coal regions of the Commonwealth, to be called the State Hospital for Injured Persons in the Bituminous and Semi-Bituminous Coal Regions of Pennsylvania, and for the management of the same and making appropriations therefor."

The sum of \$60,000 or \$15,000 each, was appropriated for the erection of the hospitals provided suitable sites were donated. The site at Connellsville was purchased by Colonel J. M. Reid and donated by him in fee simple to the State.

The contract for the erection of the hospital was awarded to Jas. Calhoun & Co., for \$13,400 from plans and specifications prepared by James Windrim of Philadelphia. Work was commenced on it on September 9, 1889, and the building was completed and taken off the hands of the contractors on May 31, 1890.

On October 9, 1890, Governor James A. Beaver, appointed nine persons to act as a board of trustees. They met on October 17, 1890, and effected an organization by electing Col. J. M. Reid, president; Chas. Davidson, treasurer, and T. H. White, M. D., secretary.

The sum of \$5,000 had been appropriated for the purpose of furnishing the hospital and with this, the board of trustees equipped the building and had it ready for the reception of patients on January 27, 1891.

During the first year, ninety-six patients were received, the expenses for maintenance being \$4,437. Since then the number of patients steadily increased until the hospital became greatly overcrowded. The capacity of the institution is for twenty-one patients but during nine months of 1895, the number daily ranged from twenty-four to thirty-four, and even then the over-crowded condition was only kept within bounds by discharging patients who should really have remained longer.

Prior to 1894, the annual appropriations for maintenance has been \$5,000 but in 1895, the expenses over-run this amount \$2,269.37, which deficit was reduced to \$1,607.18 by funds received from pay-patients. The committees of the Senate and House of Representatives sent out by the last General Assembly, realizing the disad-

vantages under which the hospital was laboring, recommended an increase in the appropriation for maintenance to \$7,500 per year and also a new appropriation of \$7,500 for the purpose of enlarging the institution, both of which recommendations were granted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor.

In addition to the foregoing preparations, there has been expended for the improvement of the hospital in the shape of additions to the building, fencing, grading and beautifying the grounds and a private sewer, etc., the sum of \$5,555.24.

The number of patients treated since the opening of the hospital up to 1896 was 751, the vast majority of which have been cases of the most serious character, such as compound and simple fractures, amputations, broken backs, brain injuries, etc.

The form of management of the hospital is the same as that adopted at its opening and has proven satisfactory and economical; the expenses for salaries and wages in 1895 being \$2,027 in an expense account of maintenance, \$7,269.37. The plan adopted was to place the hospital under a female trained nurse as superintendent, who should be directly responsible to the executive committee of the board of trustees, and having the power to employ as many female nurses and male attendants as might be required. The hospital opened with a superintendent, a female nurse and one attendant. This number has been increased as the wants of the hospital demanded, there being in 1895, three female nurses, two male attendants and the necessary kitchen and laundry help.

During the first year of the operation of the hospital, the staff consisted of a surgeon-in-charge and seven additional surgeons of the town, all of whom served gratuitously. However, after it was in operation for a year, the surgeon-in-chief was dispensed with and the members of the staff were all placed on one equality, with the very gratifying result of keeping down all petty jealousies. They serve in pairs for three months, in regular rotation and in all severe cases and delicate operations, the whole staff are called in.

The great majority of those treated are charity cases, but the rail road companies pay \$5 per week for their employes and a few others have given small amounts. Cases of injury always have the preference and are the only ones taken as charity patients as the appropriations are made specifically for this class, but when the hospital is not filled, the staff are allowed to bring in surgical cases other than injuries, who are charged \$7 per week for their hospital nursing and board.

On the whole, this hospital has proven the wisdom of the commissioners who selected the site, as it is both the geographical and rail road centre of the great coke region with its 18,000 ovens and as many employes. It is easy of access from all parts of the region

and has been able to treat promptly the many mangled miners and railroad employes brought to its doors, who, under former conditions, would have perished, no other hospital being accessible nearer than Pittsburgh, fifty-eight miles away.

The following is a list of the officers of the hospital for the year 1896:

Board of Trustees.

J. M. Reid, President, Connellsville, Fayette county.

T. H. White, Secretary, Connellsville, Fayette county.

Charles Davidson, Treasurer, Connellsville, Fayette county.

J. J. Singer, Connellsville, Fayette county.

George W. Neff, Masontown, Fayette county.

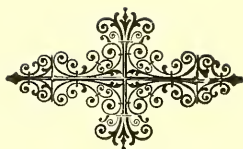
D. S. Atkinson, Greensburg, Westmoreland county.

James McGee, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county.

Peter Wise, Avonmore, Westmoreland county.

James Corrigan, Scottdale, Westmoreland county.

Miss A. R. Ferguson, Superintendent.







J. T. Blair, President, Cottage State Hospital, Mercer.

J. T. Blair, President of the Cottage State Hospital, at Mercer, was born in Orrstown, Franklin county, Pa., April 2, 1837, and attended public school until he was eighteen years of age. He subsequently taught school one term in Southampton township, in his native county, and then spent about three years in the dry goods business. He commenced railroading in 1859 on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Pittsburgh, but resigned his position to accept another on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. He remained with that company about seven years, and then resigned to accept the position of Superintendent on a new railroad building in the oil regions of Pennsylvania under the same parties controlling the road he is now connected with. He was transferred to the superintendency of the line (then the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company), and was promoted to the presidency of company in 1888. The S. & A. R. R. being subsequently merged into the Pittsburgh, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company, he was appointed its General Manager, which position he still holds. In addition, he is General Superintendent of the United States and Ontario Steam Navigation Company, President of the Greenville Water Company, Director in the Greenville Gas Company, Director in the Grove City College, Director of the Pittsburgh and Conneaut Dock Company and President of the Conneaut Terminal Railroad Company.

COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL,
MERCER.



COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL, MERCER.

This institution had its origin in an act of Assembly approved June 14, 1887, under which the Governor was authorized to appoint commissioners to select a site in the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal regions.

The site was chosen upon elevated ground on the eastern side of the town of Mercer. The position was one affording as fine a landscape view as could be obtained in that part of the State. It was one of the conditions of the act of Assembly that the grounds of the hospital should be donated. This was done by the citizens of Mercer and vicinity.

The buildings were sufficiently completed to be transferred to the board of trustees on December 30, 1890. The trustees were nine in number and were appointed by the Governor from the bituminous and semi-bituminous counties of the State.

The hospital was built upon the same plan as those at Philipsburg, Blossburg and Connellsville, all four of them being of the same class and erected under the provisions of the same act of Assembly. The necessity for such an institution was shown from the fact that from the time the hospital was first occupied in April, 1891, up to the end of 1895, three hundred and five patients were treated. The purpose was mainly to treat surgical cases, but a few others were received. This hospital has done much towards relieving the suffering of the unfortunate subjects of accidental injuries.

The employes of the hospital consist of a matron, one trained nurse, housekeeper, laundress, and an orderly. The surgeon-in-charge daily visits the hospital, and the surgical staff is composed of the leading physicians in Mercer and the surrounding towns.

The natural beauty of the place has been greatly enhanced by the planting of shade trees and shrubbery, grading and roads and walks have been much improved. Natural gas is used for fuel and light, while water of good quality is obtained from the Mercer Water Works. Any danger from fire at the hospital has been provided for by fire plugs near the building for the exclusive use of the hospital, and a thorough and efficient fire alarm system has been established.

The following is a list of the officers of the hospital for the year 1896:

Board of Trustees.

J. T. Blair, President, Greenville, Mercer county.

Q. A. Gordon, Secretary and Treasurer, Mercer, Mercer county.

Eli D. Robinson, Butler, Butler county.
William Henlan, Sharon, Mercer county.
Henry Williams, Oak Ridge Station, Armstrong county.
R. J. Zahniser, Mercer, Mercer county.
J. D. Kirkpatrick, Grove City, Mercer county.
James P. Whitla, Sharon, Mercer county.
F. P. Filer, Mercer, Mercer county.
Dr. S. S. Davidson, Surgeon-in-Charge.
Julia H. Murphy, Matron.

COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL,
PHILIPSBURG.



COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL, PHILIPSBURG.

This institution is one of the four hospitals authorized under the provisions of an act of Assembly of June 14, 1887, and is intended to accommodate patients from the district composed of the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon, and portions of Clearfield and Centre counties.

The original buildings were turned over to the board of trustees on November 28, 1890. The buildings contained two wards, each capable of holding twelve beds with a small department for the use of the administration. This last structure, being too limited in its area for the use for which it was intended, was partially torn down in September, 1891, and rebuilt on a somewhat larger scale.

The buildings were erected upon a site containing four acres, which was donated by the citizens of Philipsburg. During the year between 1891 and 1895 various structures such as barns, a steam laundry, an ice house, &c., were among the improvements, and an isolating ward for the reception of patients developing infectious diseases while under treatment was also opened. The grounds embraced within the four acres were partly under cultivation and a part had been planted with Norway maples and North Carolina poplars. The surgery department (and this is the main purpose for which the hospital was established) is attended by one surgeon in chief and two assistants who serve in alternative weeks. The force of assistants comprise two nurses a janitor and the household help.

The majority of the patients come from the mines, the remainder being employes or residents who have suffered miscellaneous accidents.

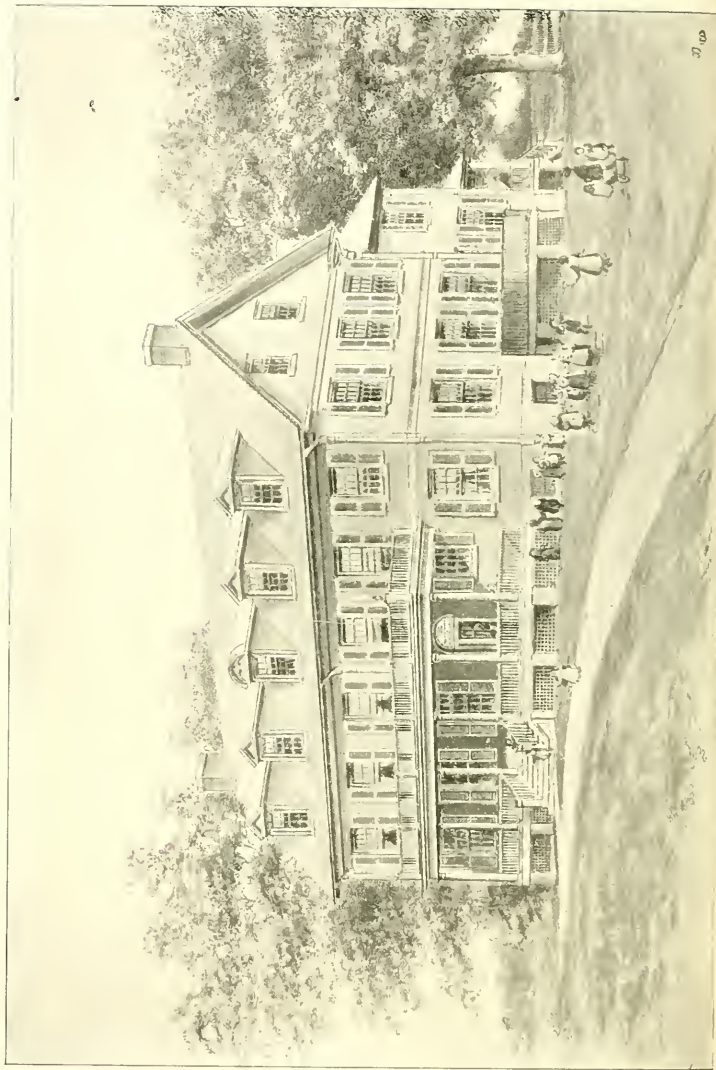
The first patient was admitted on February 23, 1891, and up to April 24, 1896, five hundred and twenty-one male and forty-nine female patients were treated. Of this number five hundred and thirty-one have recovered and improved, leaving the deaths at forty-one. Of these deaths, thirteen took place within twelve hours from shock and hemorrhage which had occurred preparatory to the reception of the patients at the hospital.

The officers of the institution for 1896 are as follows:

Board of Trustees.

Robert Lloyd, President, Philipsburg, Centre county.
O. Perry Jones, Secretary, Philipsburg, Centre county.
William P. Duncan, Treasurer, Philipsburg, Centre county.

Edward A. Irwin, Curwensville, Clearfield county.
W. W. Betts, Clearfield, Clearfield county.
W. A. Crist, Osceola Mills, Clearfield county.
R. R. Fleming, Houtzdale, Clearfield county.
Chester Munson, Philipsburg, Centre county.
John Strachan, Philipsburg, Centre county.
Superintendent, Miss M. A. Fisher.



Home for Training Deaf Children, Belmont avenue corner of Monument avenue, Philadelphia.



S. Edwin Megargee, President, Home for Training Deaf Children.

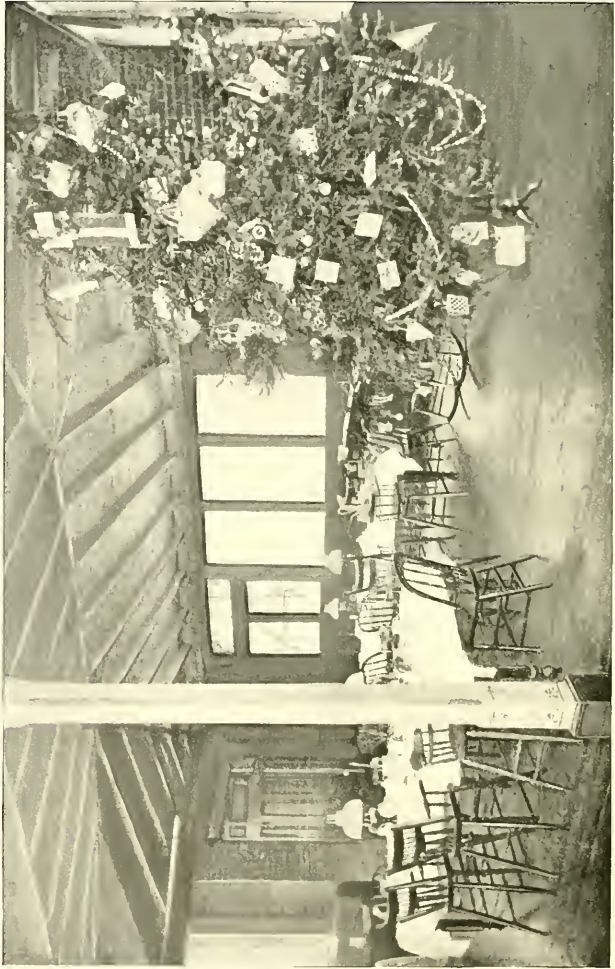
S. Edwin Megargee, President of the Home for Training Deaf Children in Speech, was born in 1847, was a graduate of the Central High School in 1866, and admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1869. He was appointed by Governor Pattison one of the commission to erect the Oral Home under the act of 1891, and when the Home was completed, was appointed a trustee. He has been President of the Board from the time of its creation up to the present; a period of five years. He is a director of the Equitable Trust Company, of Philadelphia.



Mary S. Garrett.



The late Emma Garrett.

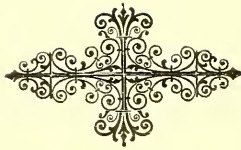


Dining Room — Home for Training Deaf Children.



Pupil Inmate—Home for Training Deaf Children.

HOME FOR THE TRAINING IN SPEECH OF
DEAF CHILDREN BEFORE THEY ARE OF
SCHOOL AGE, PHILADELPHIA.



HOME FOR THE TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN BEFORE THEY ARE OF SCHOOL AGE, PHILADELPHIA.

This institution situated at Belmont and Monument avenues, owes its existence to the efforts which were made by Miss Emma and Miss Mary S. Garrett, who, as far back as 1886, issued a pamphlet entitled "Directions to Parents of Deaf Children for their Treatment in Infancy, in Order that they May Learn Speech and Lip-reading." This paper was read before the Medical Society of Philadelphia, reprinted in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, Philadelphia (by request) and later by the Volta Bureau of Washington, D. C.

Their efforts culminated in the establishment of a temporary home on February 1, 1892, for the little ones, which was supported by funds raised by Emma and Mary S. Garrett, its founders, until June 1, 1893, when it was made a State institution; Pennsylvania thus became the first government in the world to appropriate for the teaching of speech to the deaf at the natural age. This temporary home started with fifteen children, either born deaf or who had lost their hearing before acquiring speech. It was established in an old building formerly occupied by the Methodist Orphanage.

In this building the children and their teachers lived until June, 1893, when it was thought that if the fact that speech and language should be taught the deaf at the natural age was properly brought before the public, the result would be beneficial, and prior to the opening the "World's Fair" at Chicago an effort was made to induce the Pennsylvania State Commission to appropriate money to exhibit the children there.

Upon the recommendation of Governor Pattison, Lieutenant Governor Watres, and Executive Commissioner Farquhar, the State Commission, the money was supplied and the children were taken to Chicago. In the Children's Building at Chicago, the school was supplied with commodious quarters, where visitors from all parts of the world listened to these deaf children being taught speech and language. Government officials and distinguished educators from many foreign countries, and earnest thinking people from every state in the Union, studied the system of teaching, and expressed wonder at what had been accomplished. The home was awarded a medal by the World's Fair Commission.

Upon their return from Chicago, in September, 1893, the children went at once to their new home in one of the most beautiful suburbs of Philadelphia. For this structure the Legislature appropriated \$15,000, in 1891. The commission appointed by the Legislature de

terminated that it would be impossible to erect a suitable building for the children for this amount, much less to purchase the ground, Col. Joseph M. Bennett donated a piece of ground, and thus the latter difficulty was ended. The building was constructed without any effort at architectural beauty, but simply with a design of furnishing a comfortable, healthful home for the children and their teachers with plenty of light and air. It cost \$17,036.18. The difference between this sum and the appropriation of the Legislature was made up by a number of charitably disposed citizens.

On November 8, 1893, the cottage was formally opened and delivered to the trustees appointed by the Governor under the act of Assembly. On this occasion there was quite a large attendance of citizens interested in the work, and addresses were made by Governor Pattison, Lieutenant Governor Watres, and others.

The Legislature of 1893, made a second appropriation of \$15,000 for a second cottage, the first one being entirely too small to accommodate the number of children who required admission. The difficulty of obtaining ground was again met by the donation of a plot by Colonel Bennett containing more than one acre of ground. The second cottage was erected in 1895.

In order to secure the introduction of the training in speech and language at the natural age into all our states and territories, a bill was drafted in 1896, and presented by Representative Grow to the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., making an appropriation of \$100,000 to be paid the following trustees. Mary S. Garrett, Governor Hastings, ex-Governor Pattison, Joseph M. Bennett, Charles C. Harrison and Alfred C. Tevis. The conditions of the bill were that the persons who were to become teachers should be selected by Miss Mary S. Garrett, or her successors, from all the states and territories of the Union, in the proportion of one person from each state, territory or district. The general purpose of the bill was to prepare teachers to establish similar homes in different parts of the Union.

As a matter of curiosity to those who may be ignorant of the management of this institution it may be well to quote some extracts from a circular issued Miss Mary S. Garrett. She says: "In the past ages the deaf were victims of deliberate, as well as ignorant cruelty; in the present age they are no longer deliberately drowned, as in ancient Rome, or exposed to die, as under the laws of Lycurgus, but they are still largely sufferers from a modified form of the ignorance which formerly ranked them with imbeciles, and now fails to realize that they are able to learn, be, or do anything and everything that hearing children can, if they are given precisely the same opportunities.

When a hearing baby is learning to talk the mother does not use motions to it, because it has not yet commenced to understand her language, but she repeats over and over again to it the pet names she calls it, tells it again and again to "say papa," "say mamma," etc., etc., until it learns to understand and then copy her words. She is keen to discover, encourage and correct its first attempts at articulation. It has been proved by experiment that if the attention of the deaf child be directed to the mouth with the same persistency, and it be talked to just the same by every one who is with it, that it will learn the speech and language through the eye which the hearing child learns through the ear. Like the hearing child, it has a hereditary tendency to talk and only needs the same opportunity to learn. No more motions should be used with it than with the hearing child; its attention should always be guided to the mouth of the speaker and concentrated there. Little by little it will begin to attach meaning to the words and sentences it sees, just as the hearing child learns little by little to attach meaning to the words and sentences that it hears. People almost universally, when they wish to take an infant from its mother, hold out their arms and say "come," watching the little one for an indication on its face of its desire to be taken, or to see if it will hold out its arms to come. Thus the child learns the meaning of the word "come" but as it grows older the parent or others simply call it to come without holding out the arms, dropping the motion as soon as the child understands the word. No more motions should be used with a deaf child than this, which amounts to simply showing the action represented by the words; the words should be indefinitely repeated that the child may become familiar with their looks on the mouth, while the representation of the action should be dropped as soon as possible, and should never be made without, at the same time, showing the child the word representing it.

The names of objects may be taught with the objects, which is really the way hearing children learn them in their homes. We must always remember that when a hearing child is learning to talk its hearing gives it the advantage of every word spoken in its presence, while the deaf child only has the advantage of seeing the mouth of the person it happens to be looking at, or who is talking with it, and this difference must be made up to the deaf child by a great amount of repetition of the words and language we are teaching it. Every one with whom a deaf child comes in contact should talk to it and encourage and aid the child to articulate. Deaf babies begin to say "ma-ma-ma" just as hearing babies do, but as a rule, it is not encouraged in them, if it were, and the child properly guided to further

articulation, it would talk. The ordinary practice, however, when an infant is discovered to be deaf, is to make no further effort to teach it to talk or read the lips, but to immediately begin to use motions to it.

Although the deaf have been taught to talk in the schools of Germany for more than a century, and in the schools of Italy, Holland and Switzerland, for a generation or two, and England, France and America are more or less slowly adopting the oral method of teaching in their schools, the pupils can never make up the loss of the years before the school age any more than hearing children could, if they were deprived of all the knowledge of speech and language until they are sent to school. The next step in the education of the deaf then, is, give every deaf child the same opportunity for learning speech and language at the natural age as the hearing children receive.

Children are admitted from the ages of two to eight years and given a six years' course from time of entrance, uninterrupted by vacations, although their parents are allowed to visit them when they please. The reason for giving no vacation is, that when the hearing children are learning to talk, there is no interruption of the process, and there should be none to the deaf. During the course they are taught the speech and language which will fit them in most cases to attend schools for the hearing, and in all cases to bring them into communication with others more freely than is possible in any other way. The home is on the cottage plan and the children live a perfectly natural home-life in every respect. It is amazing to notice how soon they realize that they are being made like other people and their faces grow happier and brighter all the while as they advance.

There is no opposition to this advance, except from some teachers of the deaf, who, although, they have never tried giving every deaf child the same chance as hearing children have from birth, persisted in announcing that speech is only possible to a certain percentage of the deaf. Fortunately for the deaf, they are obliged to admit an ever increasing percentage from time to time. There has been only one instructor of the deaf who had an experience which entitles him to authority. The Abbe Tarra, who died a few years ago, was at the head of an institution for the deaf in Italy for thirty years; during the first ten years he taught by the sign method, during the second ten years he taught by the combined method, and during the third ten years he taught by the oral method, and his verdict was, "That every deaf child, without exception, who is capable of being taught by either of the first methods, is capable of being taught by the oral method."

The following is a list of the officers of the home for 1896

Board of Trustees.

S. Edwin Megargee, President, Philadelphia.

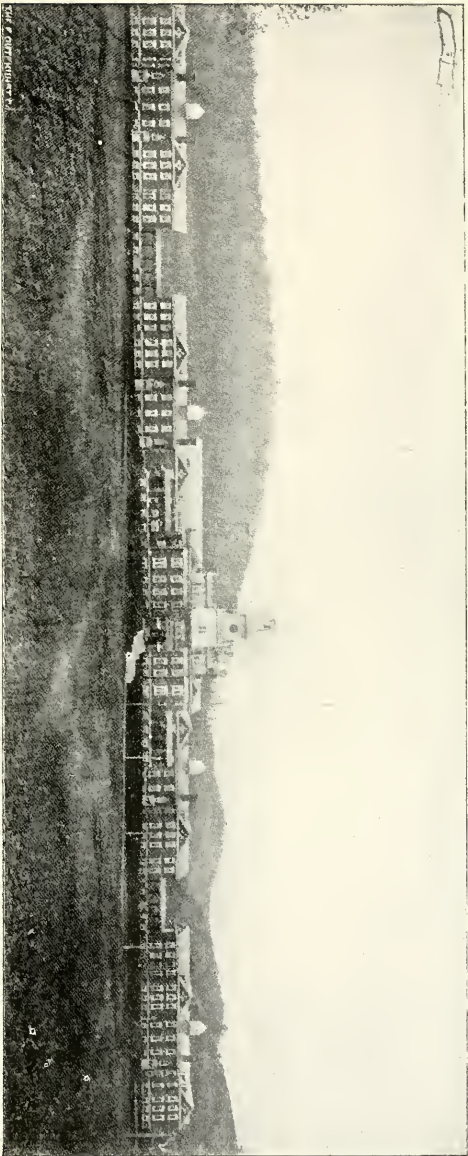
Miss Mary S. Garrett, Secretary, Philadelphia.

Alfred C. Tevis, Treasurer, Haverford, Montgomery county

Mrs. Eleanor S. Barker, Philadelphia.

J. B. Showalter, Chicora, Butler county.





State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, Wernersville.



Henry M. Dechert, President Wernersville Asylum.

Henry M. Dechert, President of the Board of Trustees of the State Asylum for Chronic Insane, at Wernersville, Pennsylvania, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania.

He graduated from Yale College in 1850, and began to read law in the office of his father, later he studied in the office of the Hon. Charles B. Penrose, and was admitted to practice in 1854.

In 1891, Governor Pattison appointed him one of the commissioners to select a site and erect a chronic insane asylum. In 1894, the Governor appointed him one of the trustees of the hospital; in 1895, he was appointed President of the Board of Trustees, and has been successively re-appointed by Governor Hastings.

Mr. Dechert is a director of the Western Temporary Home for Women and Children, of the Midnight Mission, and of the Western Home for Children; President of the West Philadelphia Institute, and Vice President of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.



W. Brown Ewing, M. D., Superintendent Wernersville Hospital.

W. Brown Ewing, A. M., M. D., Superintendent of State Hospital for the Chronic Insane, at Wernersville, was born at Campoburg, Washington county, Pa. After graduating from Washington and Jefferson College in 1880, he became a teacher in Jefferson Academy for one year, and in 1885 graduated from Rush Medical College and immediately entered the practice of his chosen profession.

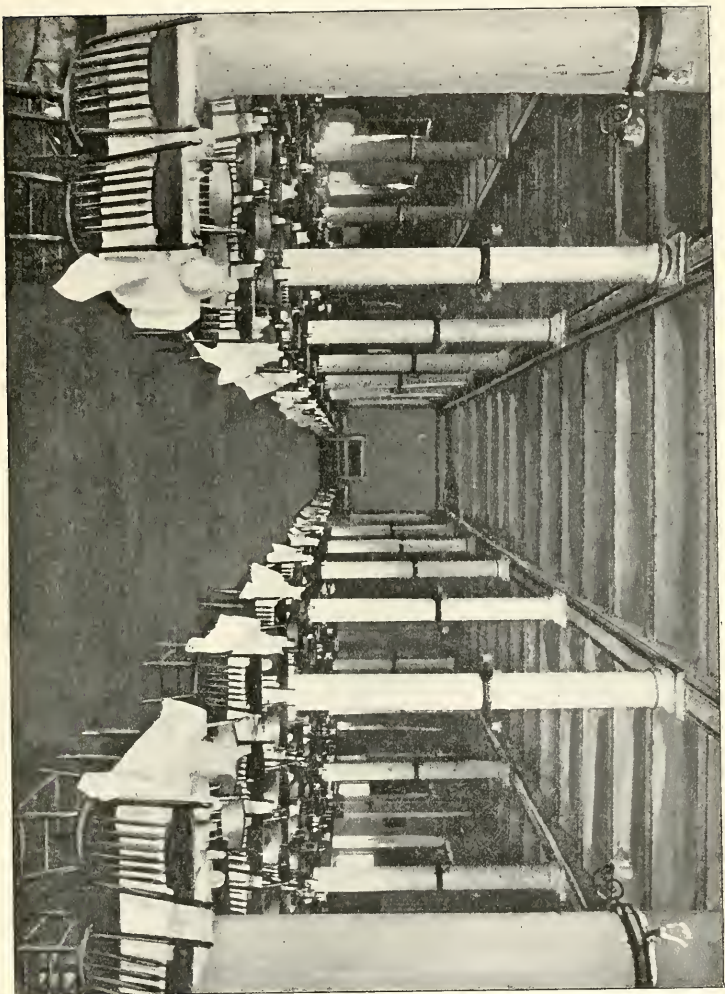
After a year and a half spent in private practice he was appointed Assistant Physician to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont, where he served continuously for eight (8) years.

In May, 1894, he was appointed Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, and immediately began the organization of that institution.

He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Societies, Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and the American Medico-Psychological Association.



A Dormitory in Women's Ward—Wernersville Insane Hospital.



Dining Room—Wernersville Insane Hospital.

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE
OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT WERNERSVILLE, PA.



STATE ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE, WERNERSVILLE.

This institution was founded under an act of Assembly, approved June 22, 1891, and was distinctively intended for the care, treatment and occupation of the indigent "chronic" insane. Its inmates are required to be those who have been insane for one year or more, and are also required to be transferred from the State hospitals and from the almshouses and poorhouses of the different counties of the State under authority of the Board of Charities. It is thus apparent that the asylum was not intended for a place for the original commitment of the insane, but as an institution where those who had been insane for more than a year, might find a place of refuge.

The original act of Assembly appropriated \$500,000 for the purchase of not less than five hundred acres of land and the erection of the asylum. The five commissioners named under the act of Assembly were Wharton Barker and H. M. Dechert, of Philadelphia; Dr. John Curwen, of Warren; John P. Storm, Stroudsburg; J. N. Reynolds, Beaver. Upon the resignation of Dr. Curwen, Dr. Alice Bennett was appointed one of the commissioners. The corner stone was laid on November 29, 1892, by Governor Robert E. Pattison with masonic ceremonies, and addresses by Thomas G. Morton, M. D., and George F. Baer.

The site of the asylum is on one of the most beautiful slopes of the South Mountain. The real estate consists of 538 acres of land purchased at an expense of \$77,000 on which is erected an administration building, four ward buildings, a dining hall, kitchen, boiler house, and all are completely equipped with steam heat and electric lights.

The building commission turned the institution over to the board of trustees on July 21, 1894. The board then consisted of Henry M. Dechert, Philadelphia; Thomas P. Merritt, Reading; Joseph L. Lemberger, Lebanon; George F. Baer, Reading; Savery Bradley, Philadelphia; Horace Brock, Lebanon; Arnold Kuhn, Philadelphia; William H. Shick, Reading, and Dr. Susan J. Taber, Norristown.

A joint meeting of the building committee and the board of trustees was held at the asylum, and presided over by Governor Pattison, when it was decided that notice should be given to the Board of Charities and the Committee on Lunacy that the institution was partially opened for the reception of patients, and on July 21, 1894 (as already designated), 117 men and 30 women were transferred from the temporary quarters where they had been cared for by the commission, to the asylum.

The report of the trustees for the year ending September 30, 1894, sets forth that although the institution had been open but for a brief period, it had been found absolutely necessary for the managers to return to their respective hospitals about ninety-four patients, who were either violent, harmful, feeble, sick, or excited. This was done by authority of the Board of Public Charities and the Committee on Lunacy. To obviate in the future, the sending of improper patients to this asylum, the Board of Public Charities passed a resolution directing that the trustees and superintendent of the different State hospitals for the insane should refrain from sending to the chronic asylum any persons who were untidy, feeble, excited, and those who required special attention as regards nursing or any medical treatment or watching. At the time of the issuance of this annual report, the lack of sufficient room had prevented the industrial features from assuming any prominence, although carpenter, blacksmith, tailor, shoe, paint and hat and mat shops had been started, and the usual sewing and repairing rooms had also been arranged.

W. Brown Ewing, A. M., M. D., was appointed superintendent, and the trustees also elected the following experienced physicians as a medical staff:

Physicians: William Pepper, M. D., Philadelphia; William F. Muhlenberg, M. D., Reading, and William M. Guilford, M. D., Lebanon.

Surgeons: DeForrest Williard, M. D., Philadelphia; William W. Keen, M. D., Philadelphia, and W. Murray Weidman, M. D., Reading.

Gynecologists: William Goodell, M. D., Philadelphia, and Anne M. Broomall, M. D., Philadelphia.

Ophthalmologist: Charles A. Oliver, M. D., Philadelphia.

Neurologists: Warton Sinkler, M. D., Philadelphia; James Hendrie Lloyd, M. D., Philadelphia, and Francis X. Dercum, M. D., Philadelphia.

On September 20, 1894, Dr. Emily G. Whitten was appointed chief woman physician, and was succeeded in December, 1895, by Katharine Northrop, M. D., formerly assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren.

The annual report for the year ending September 30, 1895, contains the following:

"The present inmates have been received by assignment of the Committee on Lunacy representing the Board of Public Charities, from the five State hospitals for the insane, viz: Norristown, Harrisburg, Danville, Warren and Dixmont.

They were brought here from time to time in special cars, under the charge of our executive officers and attendants. Large numbers were conveyed in that way without any mishaps or resistance on the part of the insane passengers, and in the same way some of them,

who were found unfit to remain, were safely returned to several of the hospitals.

Upon their arrival here, accompanied by their past "record," the executive officers divided them into companies for working purposes. These companies consisting of fifteen or twenty persons, were then assigned to the care of an attendant, who during the day time, is called a foreman or forewoman, and becomes responsible for them and for their safe return to the refectory for dinner and supper. Some escapes have occurred, but they are comparatively few, in view of the fact that patients have been received in such large numbers and with very little history regarding them, and that during nine months of the year the men have been working in the open air, and the women in rooms with open doors and windows. When the attendants become more experienced, the danger of escapes will be reduced to a minimum. Good order has been preserved and a large number of the patients have been set to work. The results show that efficient work has been done by some of the men and by many of the women. Others are, from time to time, persuaded by the sight of patients at work, to help or make an effort at doing it. As, of course, we have no means or desire of compelling any unwilling ones, we must admit that thus far the total result to our treasury from this labor is not large. There are a few mechanics among the men, and a few women who are able to do needle work. The men must be generally employed as laborers and the latter in household duties.

With the approval of the Board of Public Charities, we agreed to receive 600 men and 200 women. The ward buildings contain accommodations for 800 persons, in addition to the attendants and nurses, and suitable employment will be in time provided for the large number of women. We propose to increase the means of employment, but to avoid the use of machinery, both because it would prove dangerous, and because we wish to give, as far as possible, to each patient something to do which will interest and benefit them.

As the asylum was not furnished with work shops, a few were opened in an old mill and the basements of the main buildings, where various industries have been carried on. These mainly consist of the making of rugs, mats, brooms and brushes, and the mending of shoes by the men, and sewing and making mats and straw hats by the women. The latter, in large numbers, have been doing good work in the kitchen, refectory, laundry and general household and in making clothing and underwear for the inmates. Almost from the beginning, all the women's clothing, all working shirts and underclothing for the men, has been made in the sewing room, where from twenty to thirty women are employed daily. When the new shops, now in process of erection, are completed, much more commodious and healthful quarters will be provided for the manufacture of brooms and brushes.

During the seasons of open weather, the men have from day to day, been taken into the fields in charge of the attendants; and under the general direction of the steward, they have been occupied in gardening, farming, road making, improving the large water courses, which furnish an excellent water supply, and also in the necessary grading of different portions of the premises.

Some of this work has added nothing to the general means of support of the asylum, but the crops obtained from the farms and the fifty acres devoted to trucking have already been sources of profit, and we are confident that the expenses of the institution can be kept within the per capita of \$3.00 per week fixed by the act of Assembly of July 3, 1895. This is believed to be a lower ratio of expenses than that of any of the other institutions of the State for the insane. It includes the expenses of heating all the buildings by steam and of lighting by electricity.

The following is a list of the officers of the asylum for the year 1896:

Board of Trustees.

Henry M. Dechert, President, Philadelphia.

Thomas P. Merritt, Treasurer, Reading.

Joseph L. Lemberger, Secretary, Lebanon.

Savery Bradley, Philadelphia.

J. M. Shenk, Lebanon.

Horace Brock, Lebanon.

Arnold Kohn, Philadelphia.

George F. Bear, Reading.

J. B. Kremer, Carlisle.

Resident Officers.

W. Brown Ewing, A. M., M. D., Superintendent.

Katharine Northrop, M. D., Chief Woman Physician.

Samuel S. Hill, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Steward, John C. Wily.

Matron, Mrs. John C. Wily.

Francis B. Owen, Chief Clerk.

WESTERN STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE
FEEBLE-MINDED.



WESTERN STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

This institution was authorized by an act of Assembly approved June 3, 1893, and its object was to care for feeble-minded children and in particular, those who are afflicted with either paralysis or epilepsy. The act of incorporation prescribed that the children should be under the age of twenty years, and that pay patients might be received as well as those whose expenses were paid by the State. One of the requisities of admission was that the children should be incapable of receiving instruction in the common schools of the State. Adults could also be admitted if feeble-minded and of such harmless habits as would make them fit subjects.

In accordance with this act of Assembly the Governor appointed a commission who were to serve without compensation, which consisted of the following members:

Christopher Heydrick, Venango county, President.

Norman Hall, Mercer county, Secretary.

George A. Jenks, Jefferson county.

W. Horace Rose, Cambria county.

George W. Guthrie, Allegheny county.

The commissioners selected a site at Polk, Venango county, Pa., and purchased 870 acres of land upon which the buildings have been erected. The Legislature of 1895, appropriated \$287,000 for the completion of the buildings and the land was purchased at a cost of \$24,750.

The buildings were first occupied in June, 1896. They consist of an administration building, two educational school buildings a building for the accommodation of teachers, a gymnasium, separate dining room for the boys and girls, kitchen, bakery, store house, power house, cold storage building, laundry, work shop, two buildings for the storage of clothing, and sixteen cottages, containing dormitories and day rooms. The principal buildings are so connected by covered corridors that access to any of them can be had without exposure in inclement weather.

The institution will accommodate 800 inmates and has been provided with a railroad connection with the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad. An abundant supply of spring water is brought from the mountain springs two miles distant: the protection of the supply having been secured by the purchase of a separate tract of land consisting of seventy acres.

The following is a list of the trustees appointed by the Governor for the year 1896:

- Alexander E. Patton, Clearfield county.
- Colonel S. M. Jackson, Apollo.
- Norman Hall, Mercer county.
- Ex-Judge Christopher Heidrick, Venango county.
- William T. Bradberry, Allegheny county.
- George W. Haskins, Crawford county.
- John T. Speakman, Mercer county.
- General John A. Wiley, Venango county.

